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"Bubbles"

Nehru And Patel: Heirs To The Gandhi Tradition

(See Page 3)

Short Story

MIND OVER MONEY

By Allan R. Bosworth

It was a book idly discovered in a second-hand bookshop that awoke Philip Reeves to the magic powers lying latent in his brain—an organ which, up to now, had excelled only in the sort of cunning employed by rats. It was the book which led him into habits of reform, and eventually to an interview with Uncle Jarvis.

Uncle Jarvis was one of those rugged individuals who actually look self-made: a big, heavy man, impatient towards any weakness in others—with a coppery nose that showed he did not always practise what he preached. He lounged in a chair in the roof garden five stories above the goldfish pond of his town house, and tinkled the ice in a tall glass. The sound was maddening to Philip.

"I understand," said Uncle Jarvis, eyeing him, "that you've finally decided to quit fooling around. I'm told you've stopped drinking, and that you were even seen studying a book that had something to do with the mind. I must say I find these reports rather hard to believe."

Philip laughed. His mouth was weak, but he was not lacking in charm.

"I can understand how you feel, sir," he said. "But it's true. I haven't taken a drink for a month."

"Humph"! muttered Uncle Jarvis "Remarkable."

The thought seemed to make him thirsty, and he drank while he studied Philip. That was one of the differences between them—that, and a matter of forty years and something like £200,000. Philip smiled, but he was hating the older man. Uucle Jarvis could drink all he wanted to. He didn't have to go to work to-morrow. The money kept rolling in just the same.

"Philip," said Uncle Jarvis. "I've been thinking about changing my will and leaving everything to charity. But I'll give you one more chance. I'll get Smallweed to put you to work in the office, and you'll start at the bottom and learn the business as I learned it—the hard way! Is that agreeable?'

"It's only fair," Philip said. His smile stayed on, because he had plans of his own.

What was it the book said? "The power of suggestion is, of course, exerted more easily upon individuals whose thought processes are not so strong as your own. Tests have proved conclusively that children, elderly persons, those weakened by illness or disease, and individuals addicted to the use of liquor or narcotics are all more susceptible to hypnosis, or to mental suggestion, than the alert, vigorous adult. . . ."

There was nothing like trying it now, in a small way. He concentrated; he wanted to see if he could make Uncle Jarvis do something unlikely: You will offer me a drink. You will offer me a drink. You will offer me.

"I suppose," said Uncle Jarvis, 'that you'd better move in here. Take that front guest room on the ground floor."

"Thank you, sir," Philip said. He was a little disappointed; it wasn't working as easily as he had expected. The book said—

"By the way", Uncle Jarvis added as if in afterthought, "I don't object to a man having a social glass now and then. I do object to drunkenness Will you have a whisky-and-soda, Philip?"

"Oh, no, thank you!" Philip answered, almost triumphantly. "No, sir. I'm leaving it entirely alone!"

Nothing in Philip's conduct during the next several weeks could have caused Uncle Jarvis to regret having given him another chance. Smallweed had only one criticism of his work at the office: Philip daydreamed quite a bit. But he could concentrate when called upon to do so.

And at home Philip kept exemplary hours, appeared promptly for dinner in the bachelor establishment, and he seemed solicitous about his uncle. Dinn't Uncle Jarvis think the roof garden was rather dangerous, with such a low parapet? Wasn't he afraid of having a dizzy spell sometime while caring for the potted plants at the edge of the roof?

"Nonsense, my boy!" rumbled Uncle Jarvis. "I never have dizzy spells. I'm in perfect health. I'll live at least another twenty years!"

That, Philip told himself, is what you think! He was assiduously practising the exercises in concentration set forth in the book, doing most of them at the office. Only yesterday, at the luncheon in a restaurant, he had used the power of suggestion to make a smart-looking girl turn completely round and look at him.

And now he was ready to begin. The idea had been planted in Uncle Jarvis's mind. There remained only the task of bringing it into focus.

He watched Uncle Jarvis across the dinner table. At eight o'clock you will step to the parapet for a view of the city's lights. You will lose your balance and fall. At eight o'clock you will step to the parapet . . . you will lose your balance and fall. At eight o'clock—

"Philip," Uncle Jarvis said suddenly, "I've been thinking of what you said about the parapet being too low. You may be right. I'm not afraid of falling but when Smallweed was up here last night I couldn't get him anywhere near the edge to show him how the bridge looks, all lighted up. Says he suffers from—from some fancy thing or other."

"Fear of height," Philip said, concealing his jubilance.

"Silly," said Uncle Jarvis, with his characteristic intolerance. "But I suppose I ought to have it made higher." He refilled his wineglass.

At eight o'clock . . . you will lose your balance and fall. At eight o'clock . . .

Nothing happened at eight o'clock that night. But, then, it took a little while for suggestion to make itself felt, for thought impulses to work. Most of that night, and all the next day, the words chanted in Philip's mind. Smallweed spoke to him sharply and decided to tell Uncle Jarvis that young Reeves wasn't doing so well.

At eight o'clock . . . you will lose your balance and fall. At eight o'clock . . . lose your balance and fall. At eight o'clock . . .

All through dinner the litany rang in Philip's brain.

"You look tired," said Uncle Jarvis, "Job getting you down?"

Philip shook his head. Uncle Jarvis little knew why he was tired. At eight o'clock . . .

It was seven now, and Uncle Jarvis had his brandy while Philip's brain kept hammering at him. Uncle Jarvis excused himself and took the lift. It was seven-thirty, the brandy decanter was still on the table, and Philip needed a drink badly.

He had a quick one, with no leisurely appreciation of the brandy's fine bouquet. He had refrained from going up to the roof because it wouldn't do for him to be there when Uncle Jarvis fell.

The brandy sharpened his mind. At eight o'clock . . . you will fall.

He went into his room. The hall clock chimed the quarter hour. He lay face down on the bed and shut every other thought, every other word, out of his mind as he mentally repeated the fateful phrases.

The hall clock began striking eight.

Philip Reeves got slowly to his feet like a man in a trance He went to the casement windows and opened them. He stepped out on the little balustraded balcony.

The clock was still chiming. It said: At eight o'clock you will lose your balance and fall! in measured cadence.

Philip Reeves, moving like a somnambulist, mounted the balustrade, lost his balance, and toppled into Uncle Jarvis's ornate marble fishpond. The shock of the cold water brought him out of his selfhypnosis and he screamed. Up on the roof, Uncle Jarvis leaned fearlessly over and looked down.

"Smallweed," Uncle Jarvis said into the telephone a little later. "My nephew won't be at the office to-morrow . . . That so? Doing all right until to-day, eh? . . . Well, he won't be back at all, and I want you to remind me to change my will. . . . Why, he had his chance, and what happened? He got drunk and fell in my fishpond!" (—"Tit-Bits").

How National Health Plan Will Work

Britain's Social Experiment

Details of how the new National Health Scheme will affect doctors and patients in Britains have just been published.

Between now and July 5, when the Act comes into operation, every man, woman and child making use of the service will be asked to make a choice of a doctor from the list of practioners kept by local executive councils. For this purpose everybody who does not come under the present health insurance sheme will be given a medical card. Those already insured will automatically receive a new card and will remain on their present doctor's list unless they wish to change. The choice of a doctor for children under 16 will be made by parents or a responsible guardian

Patients will have a right to change their doctors and a doctor can have a patient removed from his list by giving seven days' notice, but doctors of each area will be collectively responsible for all the patients in that area.

It is laid down in the new regulations that no doctor practising alone may have more than 4,000 patients on his list, though this figure is raised where permanent assistants are employed. The practitioner's duty to the patient will include "all proper and necessary treatment". Services calling for special skill and experience are not included, but the practitioner must take the necessary steps to enable the patient to receive specialist treatment if it is desired.

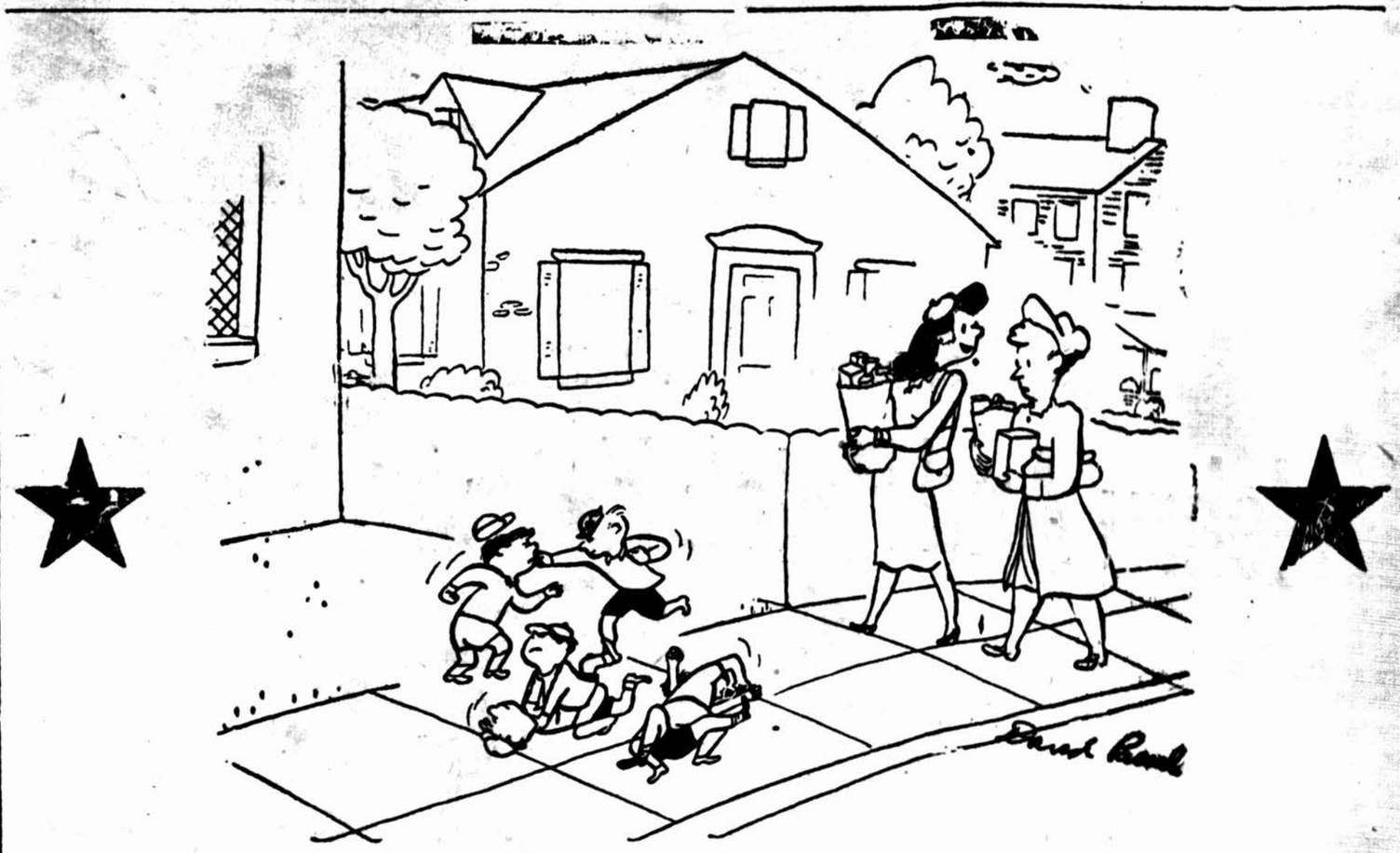
Annual Payment

Separate lists of practitioners having obstetric experience will be kept by local executive councils to meet the needs of women requiring maternity treatment.

There is to be a fixed annual payment of £300 (Rs. 3,993-8-0) to a practioner with the required minimum number of patients. In addition, he will receive a capitation fee and various subsidiary payments.

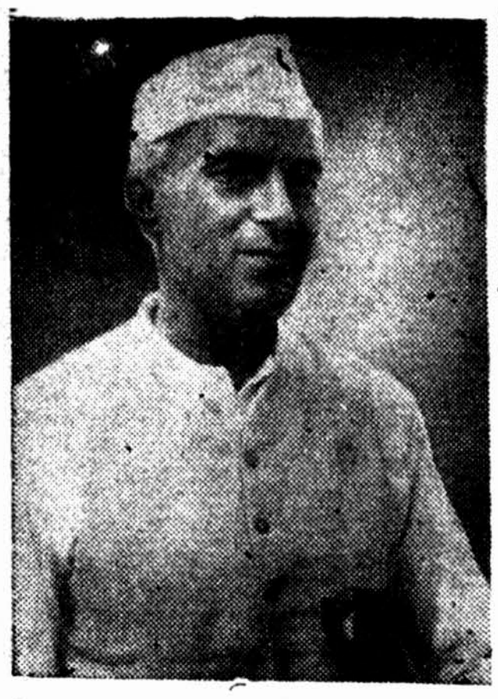
There are also to be special payments to induce doctors to serve in sparsely populated areas and other districts which do not offer attractive conditions. Further payments will be made for the training of assistants, provision of maternity medical services and for the supply of drugs and appliances.

In view of the fact that negotiations relating to the operation of the new Health Act are still proceeding between the Government and members of the medical profession, it is possible that there will be some modification of the regulations just published.

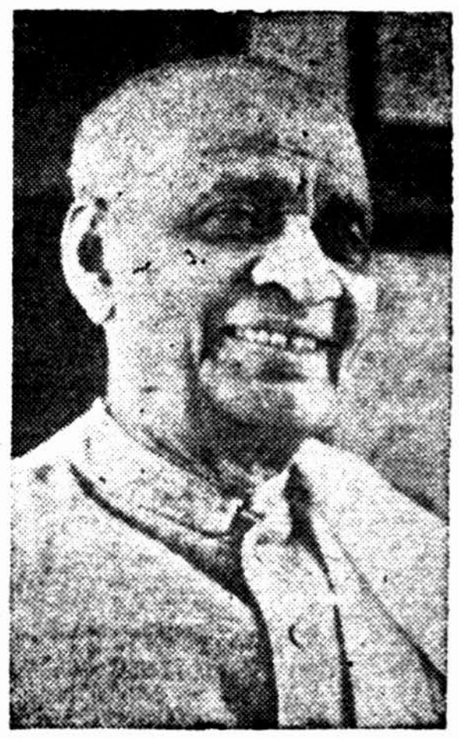


"Isn't that cute? They're playing a new game called UN"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



Jawaharlal Nehru



Sardar Patel

Nehru And Patel:

HEIRS TO THE GANDHI TRADITION

BY ROBERT TRUMBULL

Completely unlike one another, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel are in combination the source of India's strength.

COURTESY N. Y. TIMES MAGAZINE

WITH the assassination of Gandhi the matle of number one Indian fell upon the strong shoulders of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, impetuous, aristocratic, socialistically minded Prime Minister in a mixed Cabinet whose membership includes men at opposite ideological poles.

Foremost among the latter is Nehru's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Paradoxically, in the division between these two lies a great deal of the Indian Government's strength, for they complement each other and together they form a binding element in the sometimes bewildering skein of Indian top-level politics.

Immediately after Gandhi's death it had been freely predicted that a Cabinet split might occur with Nehru and Patel heading opposed factions. Opposed though they are in methods and principles their points of agreement are also numerous and it very shortly appeared that the close association of Nehru and Patel for more than a quarter of a century in India's revolution would survive their differences.

Representing as they do the two main trends in Indian political thought today, these two men together are shaping the destiny of more than 300,000,000 people, or about one-sixth of the world's population. As such they are worth analysis. Although both are aging under great cares—Nehru is 59, Patel 72, and Patel is now recuperating from a heart attack—they are vigorous and likely to remain in power here during the early formative period of new India.

The Contrast

At the risk, perhaps, of oversimplification many persons here characterize Nehru as representing the Left and Patel the Right; Nehru as an internationalist, Patel as a nationalist; Nehru as a visionary, Patel as a practical politician; Nehru as hot-tempered and volatile, Patel as cold and calculating. (Actually Patel speaks more bluntly than Nehru but the Prime Minister's words bite deeper through the sheer dramatic force of his delivery.)

In politics Nehru concerns himself with issues rather than men, whereas Patel delivers the vote. Other comparisons listed above should be watered down a little for each man shares to some extent the personality of the other. Their differences are too easily overdramatized.

Nehru is the foremost champion of equality and amity between the opposed religious communities in India: Hindus and Sikhs on the one hand, Moslems on the other. Patel is represented as a leading anti-Moslem. I am convinced that that is an unfair charge, demonstrating a lack of understanding. **Patel is not so much anti-Moslem as he is pro-Hindu. He is as staunch as Nehru in supporting the rights of minorities but unlike Nehru he is unwilling to sacrifice any whit of Hindu interests in order to benefit the Moslems. If there is an extremist in this pair it is Nehru, who is committed to any sacrifice for** furtherance of the ideal in which he sincerely believes. Patel, being of more practical mind, would stop short.

Nehru is for stringent suppression of groups that accentuate a clash of interests between communities. Patel prefers to win over these groups with understanding and guidance of their activities into more constructive and legitimate channels.

Since Gandhi's death the Indian Information Ministry—whose portfolio in the Cabinet is held by Patel—has intensified a campaign to play down communal diffrences. Foreign correspondents are advised that Indians should be regarded simply as Indians, not as Hindus, Moslems or Sikhs. Appreciating this point of view though not entirely agreeing one might point out that Nehru and Patel both have demonstrated personally the basic oneness of all Indians under the skin. Both have shown kindlinesses to individual Moslems—refugees—that have not been publicized. Nehru, who is not above expressing his emotions with a cuff or a kick sailed into a rioting crowd in New Delhi scattering mobsters right and left with a thrust of his fine strong hands. In his tour of the Punjab during the period of the worst disturbances he berated Moslems and Hindus to their faces in violent language.

Basic Division

Nehru's outbursts on these and other occasions lost him some important political support which one may safely presume turned to the more tactful and taciturn Patel. This would not bother Nehru. To the irritation of some of his associates he has never been much concerned with doing the thing that's politically wise. Practical politics on the other hand is Patel's specialty and he has been called variously "the iron dictator, strong man of the Cabinet and the Jim Farley of India."

Ideologically Nehru is a Socialist, but he is not a member of the Socialist party, which in India at the present time is a bloc within the Congress party. In his writings Nehru has revealed deep sympathy with social reform and is one of the world's great champions of human rights. He traveled in Russia and frankly admires certain concepts of Russian society although he approaches them as a Democrat rather than a Communist.

Patel, on the other hand, leans toward the side of capitalism although not so far as some great Indian industrialists would like. At any rate the direction of India's policy toward capital and labour seems to be a compromise between the two points of view represented by Nehru and Patel. Basic industries are to be nationalized but private enterprise is still to be allowed to have wide scope.

It was Nehru who was largely responsible with negotiating a three-year truce between labour and industry. Nehru has asked labour not to strike until India's production problem has been solved and at the same time he has demanded of employers that

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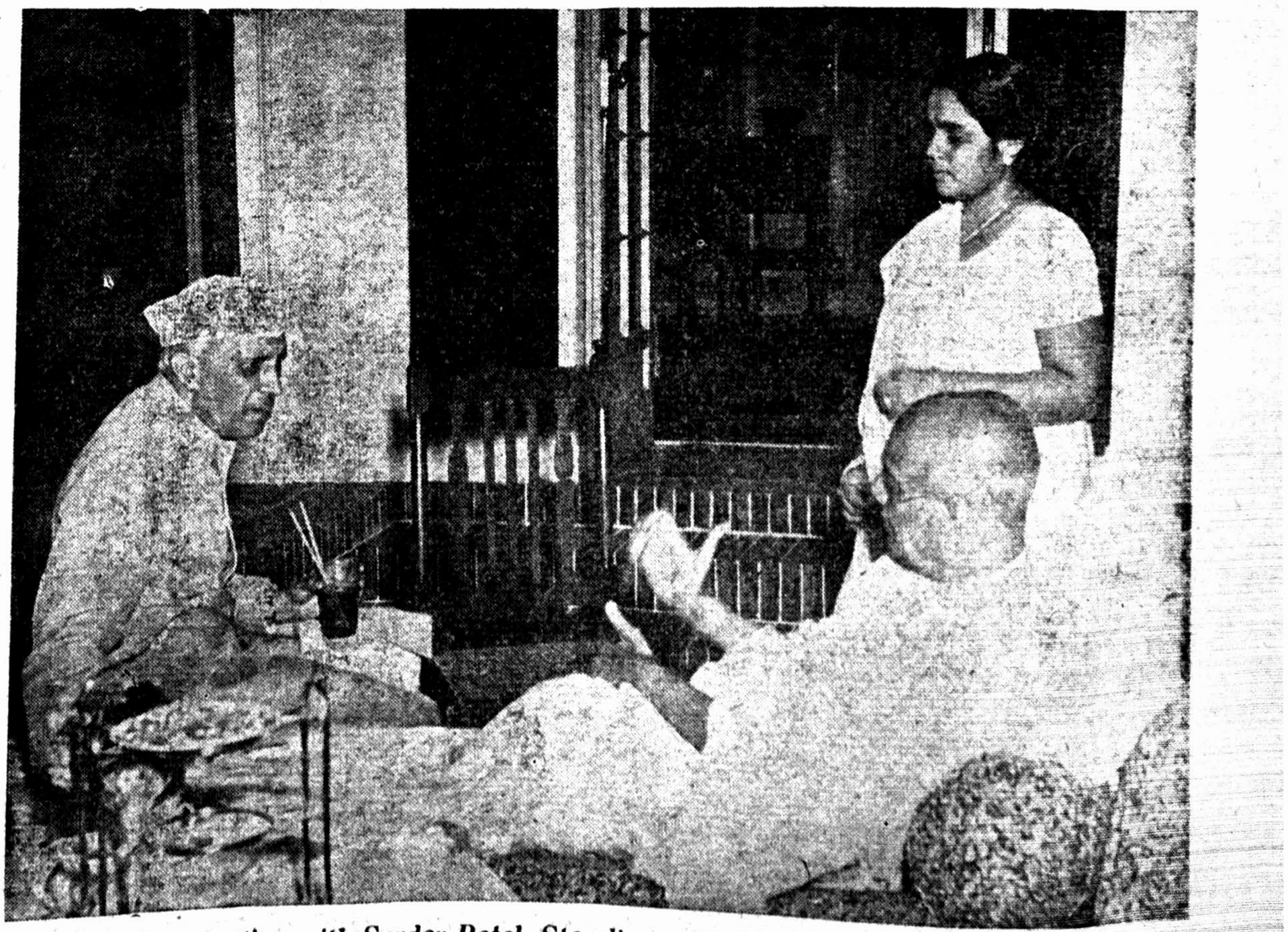


Jawaharlal Nehru chatting with Sardar Patel. Standing on the right is the Sardar's daughter-in-law.

U. S. Presidential Election:

PROSPCTS OF REBUBLICAN CANDIDATES

ROBERT TAFT

JOSEPH MARTIN

By Richard Stront

The next President of the United States wil probably be one of these four men: Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York; Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan; and Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota. All are Republicans.

As to the Democrats, there is still a chance that the divided and desperate party will switch from President Truman to General Eisenhower, against the latter's will, or to some other candidate. In that case a reappraisal of their rather thin chances would be necessary. As to the Republicans, there are a few more names that could be added to the four names that they will be mentioned, but the chief prospect of Mr. Truman's sucessor centres on them.

The dominating feature of the American political scene is the collapse of the great coalition created by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Truman has not been able to handle this fiery team. The bolt of Henry A Wallace on the Left and the revolt of the southern Democrats on the Right are due to almost diametrically opposite causes, but have this in common—a contempt for the unfortunate President. The plain fact is that the American people are crying for leadership and that they seem to consider Harry Truman a little man well-intentioned but inadequate for the agonising problems of the times.

As though this were not trouble enough for the Democrats, they have four sraight presidential victories behind them, and few parties can hope to have a fifth. The Republican victory in the 1946 mid-term congressional elections indicated that the nation is ripe for a change of faces. Unless something happens very remarkable indeed, almost any Republican can win this election.

There is nothing in British politics equivalent to an American party. It is a loose, shifting coalition, conceived on a continental scale and differing widely in viewpoint even in adjacent States. It is as though all Western Europe had united into a single nation and then tried to express itself politically through two parties—parties built around similar ideological principles and varying economic interests. The Republican party has tended to represent the propertied classes, the landed farmer and the business groups, the Democrats have generally included the big city proletariat, bound by paradoxical historical ties since the Civil War with the conservative South. (The alliance is something like that of the Quebec French-Canadians with the Mackenzie King Liberal coalition). The Democrats tend to be less conservative than the Republicans despite their solution allies, and this was notably truer under Roosevelt. However it is exceedingly difficult to define the precise difference between the two great parties, and millions of independent voters holding the balance of power see it chiefly as between those who are "in" and those who are "out" However much a European may scoff at this singular system, the great advantage of it is that it works, probably proving the Anglo-Saxon genius for self-government despite all obstacles.

The point of all this as it relates to the Republican presidential nomination race is that the campaign is based very largely on personalities, not principles Analysis of the candidates emphasises this.

The Man With The Moustache

Governor Dewey 46, of New York is the man with the famous brush moustache. Like all the four except Taft, he is a self-made man. He once considered grand opera, and his voice over the radio is rich, deep and deliberate. He won fame as a gang-buster prosecutor. He is an able administrator and has surrounded himself with competent advisers, incldiuing the internationalist John Foster Dulles. His control of New York party delegates makes him a formidable contender for the nomination. On the adverse side there is a strong and widespread feeling that he is coldly opportunistic clever and ruthless. During all 1947, while the nation clamoured for guidance, Dewey avoided the risk of allenating factions and took a stand on no controversial issue. His fixed and frozen smile, his moustache and a certain mannikin quality have found popular expression in the phrase that he is "the groom on the wedding cake." He was the Republican candidate in 1944 defeated by Roosevelt.

- Governor Thomas Dewey Of New York
- Senator Robert Taft Of Ohio
- Senator Vandenberg Of Michigan
- Harold E. Stassen, Former Governor Of Minnesota

Man Of Integrity

Taft (58) has been the chief rival of Dewey. He is the eldest son of a former president and led his class at Harvard Law School. He is the most conservative of the Republican candidates and the least internationalist. He is the darling of the Col. Blimps and Tory primitives, but he is far abler than this would indicate. He is a man of integrity and moral courage; he has an attractive honesty and a habit of blurting out tactless opinion better left unsaid followed up by a disarming schoolboy grin. Taft is a statistical demon, a Mr. Sobersides, who gobbles up tables and dull reports and is the best informed man in Congress. By sheer diligence and brain-power he has made himself Republican leader on domestic issues. But Taft is hopelessly parochial. He tried to kill the British loan and reduce the Marshall Plan. He is what American was up to Pearl Harbour, i.e. he opposed lend-lease, fought the Labour Government and Russian Communism, and he toyed with the idea of making British aid contingent on a promise not to nationalise steel. He has an almost mystical belief in American Capitalism and regards European Socialism as a monumental failure. He feels it is un-American to tax away more than half a man's income. Stassen has an engaging open-mindedness however, that makes it possible to believe he is moving with the times. His great political handicap is that he has so antagonised his rivals, Taft and Dewey, that they are apt to combine against him if they despair of the nomination themselves. And that leads to the fourth figure.

Third major contender, and winner of the Wisconsin primary on April 6, is Stassen, 41, a former Governor of Minnesota. He is a big, earnest, attractive figure, six-foot-three, weighing 220 pounds, of mixed Norwegian, Czech and German descent. He is a younger Wendell Willkie in open-mindedness and world outlook. On social problems he is probably the most liberal of the Republicans. More than the others he has the gift of attracting men's loyalties and evoking the energies of youth. He was a delegate to the U.N. San Francisco meeting with Mr. Vandenberg, and made a world tour in which he interviewed Stalin. Before the Marshall Plan was announced, he shocked many by boldly suggesting that America set aside 10 per cent. of its total goods and and food for ten years to rehabilitate the world. There is a confused side to Stassen. At times he seems unable to differentiate between the British draft, resisted Roosevelt. Then suddenly, in a speech in January, 1945, he recanted. He had brooded over robot bombs and become a One Worlder. Doubtless this switch was sincere and it was likewise extremely opportune. As a consequence, more than any other man in Congress, he has been responsible for keeping American foreign policy bi-partisan and internationalist; more than any other man in the country he has been responsible for leading millions of soul-searching fellow Republicans out of isolationism into the new day. (He was greatly aided in this by Russian intransigeance). Few Englishmen make due allowance for the recent extraordinary shift in traditional American thinking. Vandenberg has helped lead the way; he has humour, intelligence, affability and earnestness. He has a towering party prestige on international matters. On social issues his record is mediocre—he voted against most of the New Deal reforms, though whether this was from personal conviction or party loyalty is hard to say

Nearly everybody's second choice is Senator Vandenberg (64), of Michigan who ostentatiously is not running for the nomination at all. Current prospects are that the Republican nominating convention will be deadlock by the three leading contenders, and that the result will be Vandenberg or some other dark horse. Right to the last of the war Vandenberg was just as isolationist as Taft still is. He opposed lend-lease, fought the

Stassen and Dewey in a recent meeting

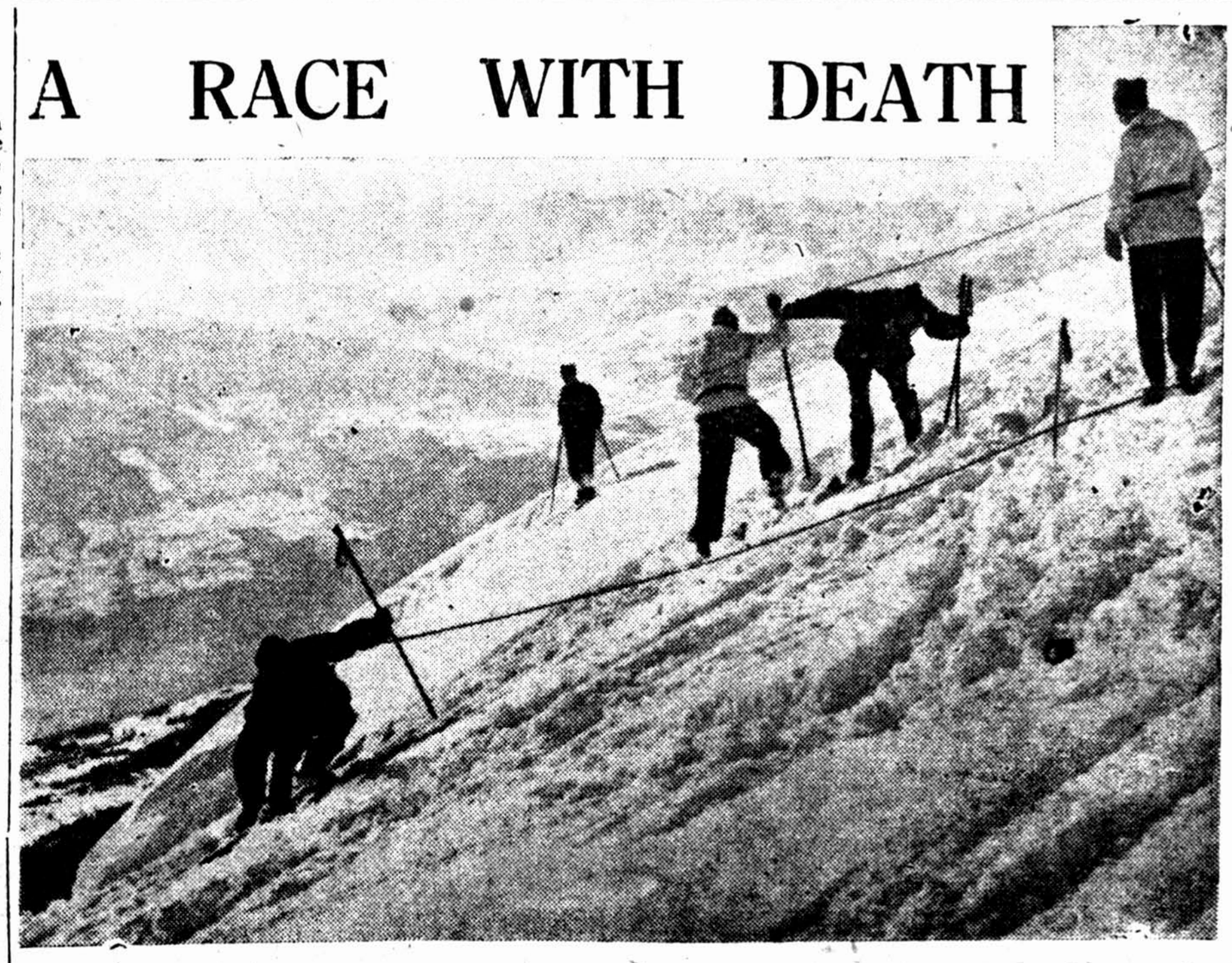
Lesser Republican candidates include the gaudy General MacArthur, an elderly De Gaulle backed by the Hearst-MacCormick press; Governor Waren, of California, a "Republican Truman"; Speaker Martin, of the House of Representatives—a party wheel-horse whom it is hard to take very seriously; and the able, but relatively unknown, Senator Baldwin of Connecticut.

It is still an open race among Republicans and final predictions are impossible In the Wisconsin primary Stassen had an unexpected and spectacular victory which greatly enhanced his prestige, apparently eliminated MacArthur and badly damaged Dewey. In the Nebraska primary on April 13th Stassen swept still further ahead. The Republican bosses who are distrustful of Stassen, will now more than ever attempt to throw the nomination to Vandenberg.

These preliminary Mid-Western tests seem to show the Republicans rejecting a Man-on-horse-back type, moving away from isolationism and turning to a more candid, modern leadership than they followed during the long Roosevelt eclipse. Mr. Truman's prestige, from personal and political factors, has fallen to a new low and nearly everybody will be glad to see the disorganised administration reshuffled or replaced. It is true that a Republican victory, if it comes, will confirm the Rightist swing of 1946. Actually, however, save for weak resistance from an almost impotent Truman, this is already in effect.

Any new President will have a natural curiosity about Stalin and may want to see him. With the possible exception of Taft, all the Republican candidates would continue the present Marshall-Vandenberg foreign policy for better or worse. From the point of view of British Socialism the economic views of the prospective next American president my seem bleak and singular. It can only be said that they have advanced immeasurably in contrast to a generation ago as a legacy of the New Deal. As to foreign affairs, the change from former isolationism has been even greater. Few nations have ever come so far so fast. World trends may continue the procss whoever is next President.—"New Statesman and Nation"

A RACE WITH DEATH



The mountains they come to see: In Switzerland's high Alps in the lure that draws the tourist, lurks white death—the avalanche Bht avalanche-patrols like the one seen here are constantly on the watch, so that warning may be given in good time.

Europe's Happy Land Pays For Normality

By Harold A. Albert

ZURICH.

THE first vessels to reach Switzerland from the sea since the beginning of the war are berthing alongside the quays at Basle after a ten-day journey down the Rhine

And the first English tourists are reaching Switzerland, almost reeling with travel fatigue and excitement, after seven years of deprivation and scarcity.

They are gaping goggle-eyed through unbroken plate-glass windows at unsparing arrays of cakes and pasteries, chocolates, fruit, handbags, silk stockings and watches—and umbrellas. They wander through the department stores, exclaiming and gasping, not buying very much (their "basic travelling allowance" will not run to it) but feasting their eyes on the well-stocked shelves.

They gather in little clusters outside the restaurants—they and the visiting Frenchmen, Dutch, Italians, and Belgians—just for the sheer pleasure of reading the menus displayed in the doorways.

I travelled from London to Zurich by the Golden Arrow Express and the cross-Channel steamer 'Canterbury', a troopship during the war. The grim sight of the ruins of Calais, where miles of quays and acres of streets have been devastated, comes as a shock. Yet even here a freshly-painted railway station has been built amid the tumbled bricks and Nissen huts, and the daily express to Switzerland leaves on time.

RAIL CARRIAGE REMINISCENCES

The French attach a restaurant car if they have the food. If they have not, travellers go hungry. Ours was one of the foodless days, and we gave most of our provisions to a couple of French children. The train is mobbed at every stop. While Polish sailors smoked philosophically in the corridor, I sat with a French child sleeping across my lap, and somebody's feet on my knees.

Through the night we told each other our travel stories in a comprehensibly mixed patois of languages. A Swiss girl, stranded in England in 1939, was at last going home to her parents.

An Englishwoman, married to a German, had escaped the Gestapo by minutes but now was going to Switzerland in the hope of getting news of her son, last heard of in the German army at Stalingrad. She showed us his picture and—English, French, Belgian—we found it strange to be asked to admire a photograph of a German soldier.

From this all-pervasive atmosphere of war, and the aftermath of war, one comes incredulously to the utter normality of Switzerland. At the frontier one files down a narrow passage for a medical inspection, and suddenly there is clean paint and newness, a sense of well-being and spaciousness, a poster that flutters the word "Welcome"...

"ENTHRALLING" SPECTACLE

I found myself on the Swiss side of the station staring like an enthralled child at bananas and oranges, piles of figs, dates, chocolates, nuts, raising, apples from the Argentine, and grapes from Spain. I gaped at the lavish display of glossy magazines and Collophane-wrapped cigarettes

And this was just on the station! In the market-place of Basle an hour later my wife rushed entranced into a shop to buy her first pair of coupon-free stockings, and I hungrily inspected the loaded market-stalls, buying myself a pound of bananas.

It took us a little while to realise that the bananas, though luscious, had cost seven pence apiece. The Swiss, have revertedhm hmhmhmm Swiss, direly rationed themselves only last winter, have reverted to normality and even luxury at breakneck speed, but it is normality at a price.

Tins of American fruit salad, Californian peaches, pears, and pineapple are stacked in the windows and stay unsold at 3 shillings each. Living costs here as elsewhere are up 100 per cent on 1939 prices, but wages so far have risen by only 50 per cent. The average Swiss, ever thrifty, prefers to buy the cheaper oranges and other fruits that have come from Spain by way of a barter agreement. "Fancy having the choice!" English travellers murmur, wistfully.

CLOTHES OF SPUN GLASS

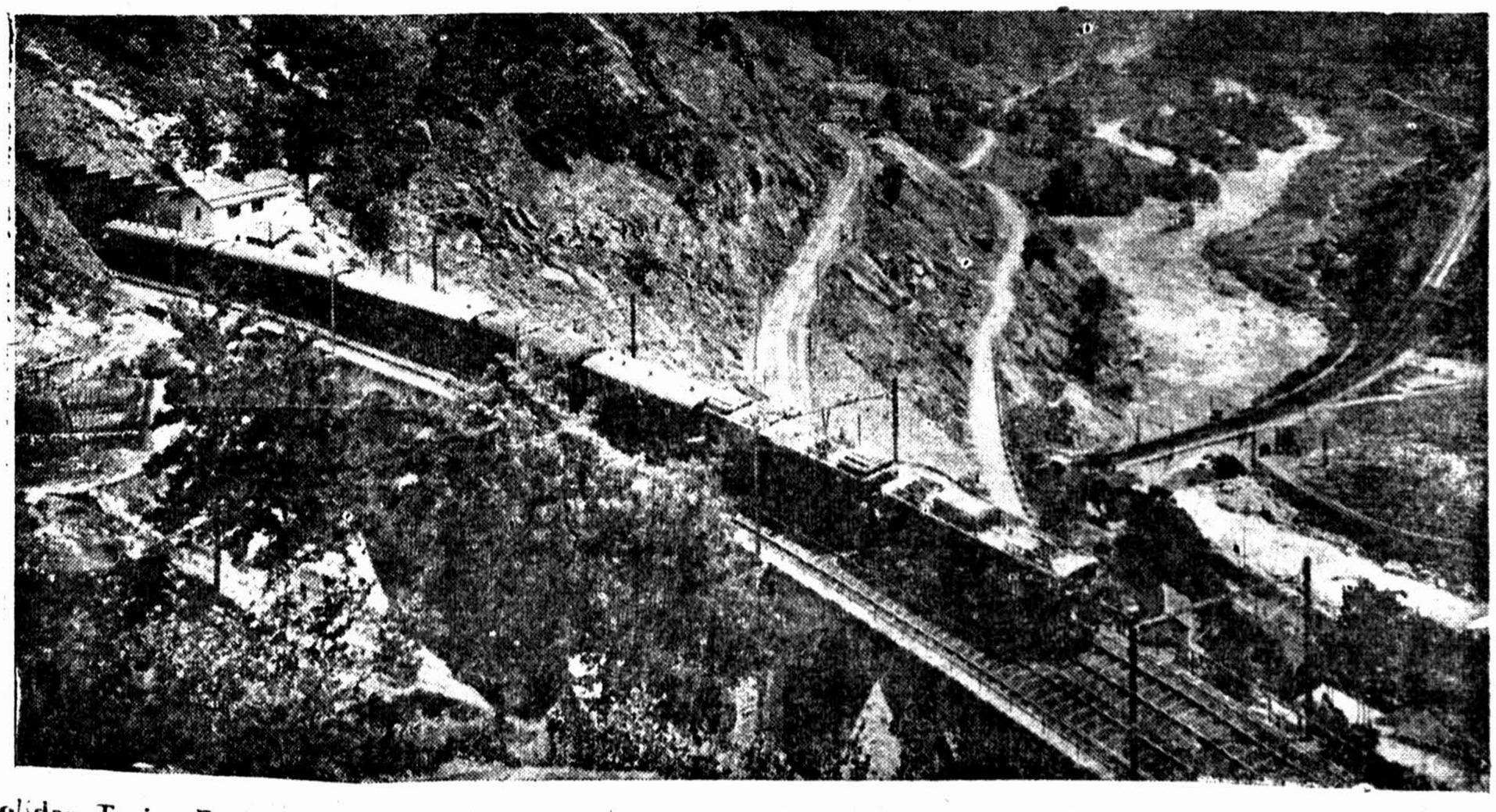
Yet the profusion in the shops gives no hint of the underlying economic realities. The silk blouses, dresses, shirts, socks, and all textiles are coupon-free, but you have to buy them and wash them bemore you discover that they are made of spun glass, or glass and cellulose mixed—lovely to look at but difficult to launder.

The gleaming new furniture in the stores is wonderful to an unaccustomed British sightseer who has been denied everything but chipped and high-priced second-hand junk, but at £50 an armchair and £100 a wardrobe Swiss newly-weds find the furnishing problem distinctly awkward.

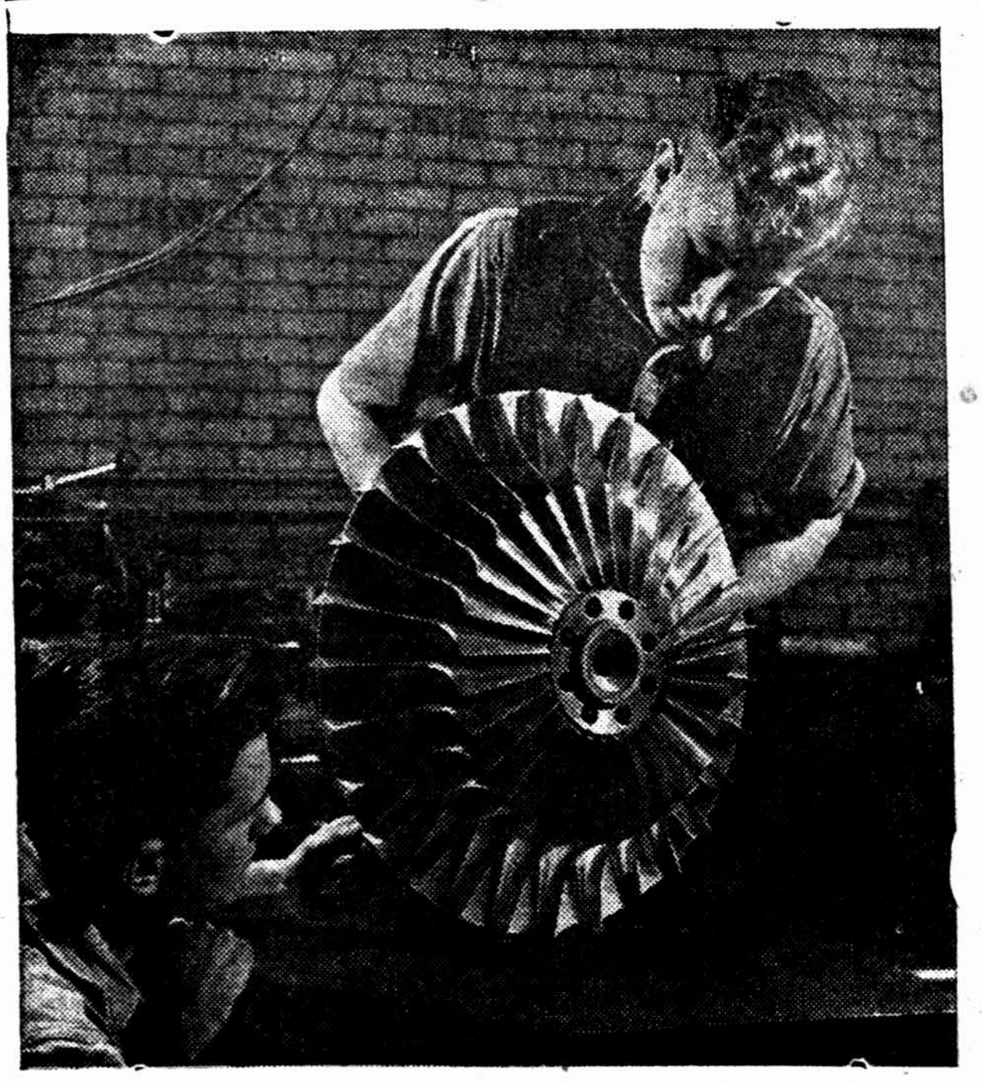
In Switzerland, as elsewhere, lack of raw materials has also caused a housing hangover, a shortage of homes, apartments, houses, and offices. To cope with the situation the city of Zurich has hurriedly built blocks of wooden barracks on its outskirts. Hundreds of newlyweds are living there, each with a bedroom and a separate kitchen to give Mrs. Newlywed a chance to show her skill at the pastry-board. The couples share communal dining and living quarters.

Though food prices as a whole are

(Continued On Page 8)



Holiday Train: Besides 100,000 visitors from Britain, and the same number from Holland and Belgium. Switzerland expects that this year there will be 50,000 from Italy. This is the St. Gotthard express, one of the trains that brings them in.



Home of jet engines, the National Gas Turbine Establishment, is training lads who will be able if they wish, to specialise on this particular line. Craft apprentices will learn their trade to the very fine limits current in gas turbine construction and the young engineers will learn the subject alongside their normal technical training. Shown is the compressor rotor of a jet engine, beautifully fashioned in alluminium alloy. To the craft lad it represents an ultimate in skill. The boy going for design or research sees it as a reminder of the work which goes into the making of a fairly elementary component.

Robert Davis with the "Snow-ball" alarm clock control for radio, bedside light and shaving water.

Back-Room Boys

A pool of experts with unrivalled qualifications on which the whole of British industry can draw, is the object of the apprenticeship scheme being run by the Ministry of Supply.

RAPID industrial expansion and application of newly developed scientific and engineering technique to step up production demand a steady supply of well-trained personnel.

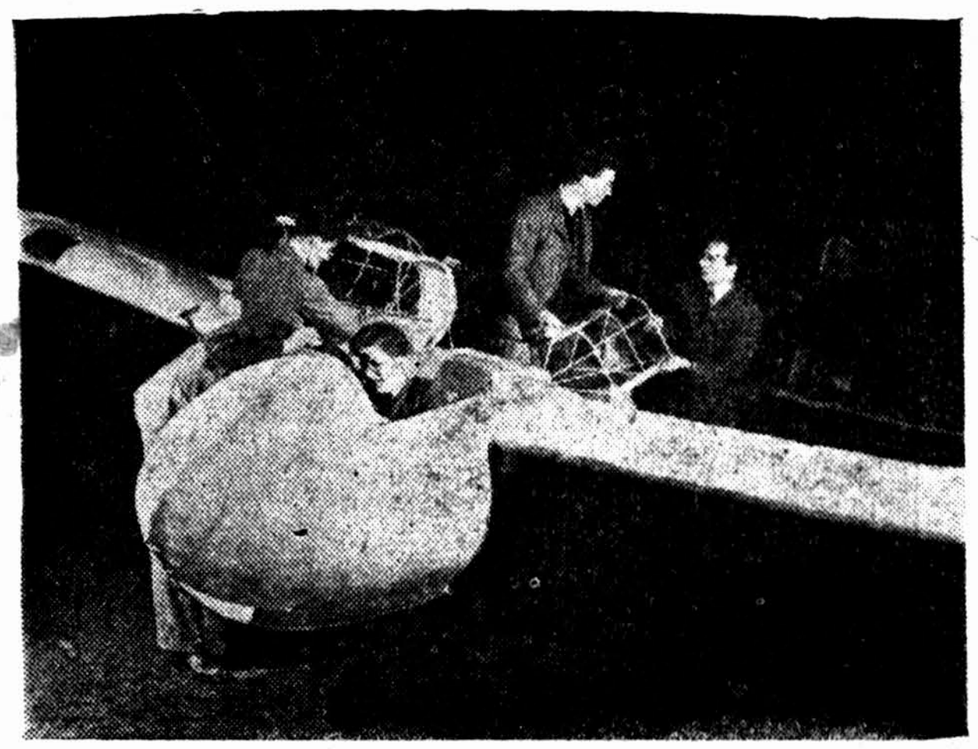
During the war when India felt the dearth of technically qualified men, facilities were secured for selected apprentices, under the "Bevin Scheme", to receive practical training in British factories using modern plants. But that was only a temporary arrangement to meet certain specific requirements. With big schemes for industrial expansion in India today the need for the necessary technical personnel is all the more imperative.

Even in a country like Britain, with her centuries-old industries in which promising young men could easily get trained, the necessity for providing added incentives to attract the right type of men is recognised. Moreover a form of co-ordination is desirable to avoid too much overcrowding in a particular line which

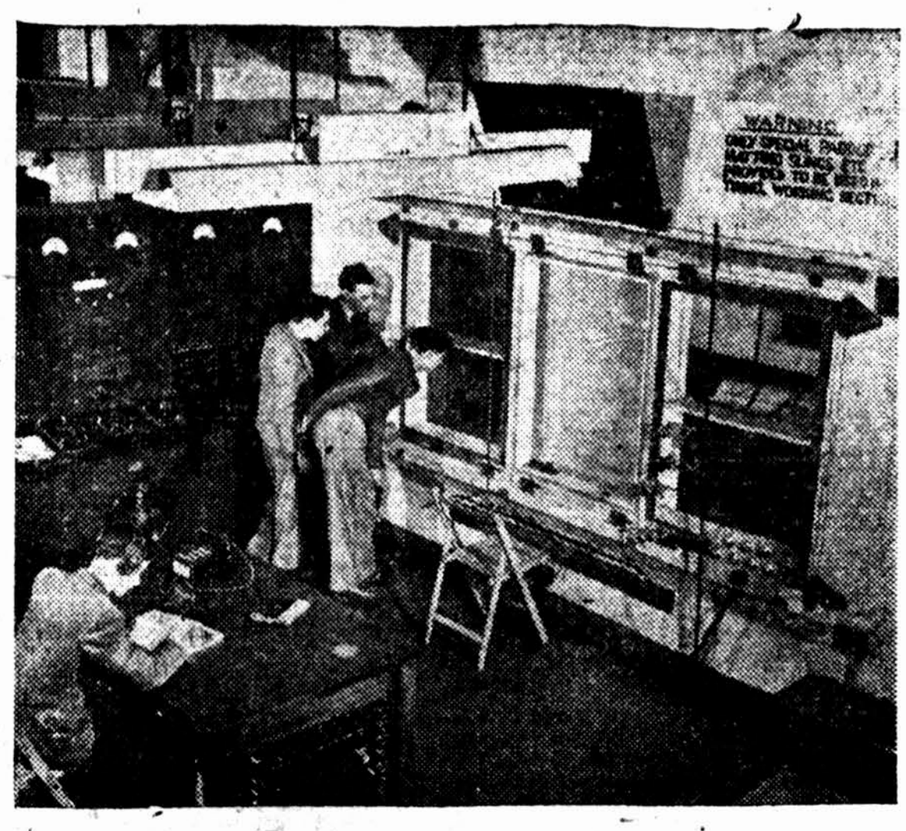
Mr. R. D. Peggs Master of Arts, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Associate Fellow of the Royal Acronautical Society, is the principal of the Technical College.

Mr. G. F. Cooper, in charge of the NGTE apprentices, talks on the first jet engine to enter service with the Royal Air Force. It is the Whittle 2 B now functioning as a sectioned instructional model.

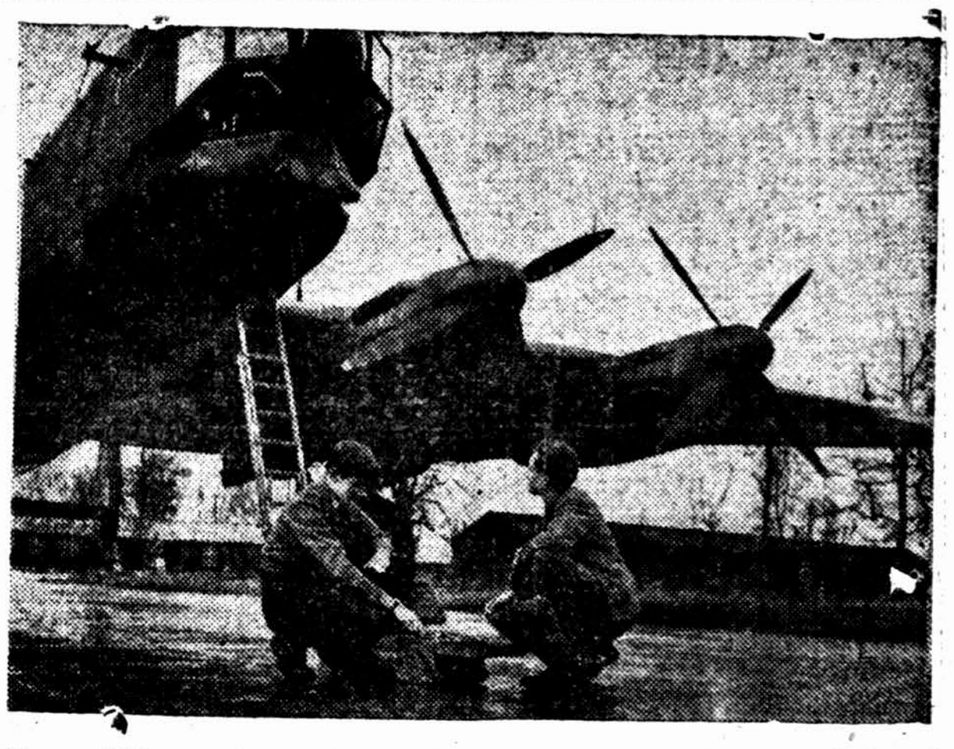
The new Technical College of the Royal Aircraft Establishments was opened by Sir Stafford Cripps on 18th February, 1948.



Students at the RAF have their own Gliding Club.



Watching the behaviour of a model of aircraft wi:g



Responsibility is one of their earliest work fellows, Davis and Croft have installed Rebecca in the Liucoln and now test its frequeney on a wave metre. Their work will be checked and absolute theroughness when completed—but the boys will lose caste with their fellows if anything can be found wrong.

Of The Future

enjoys a temporary boom.

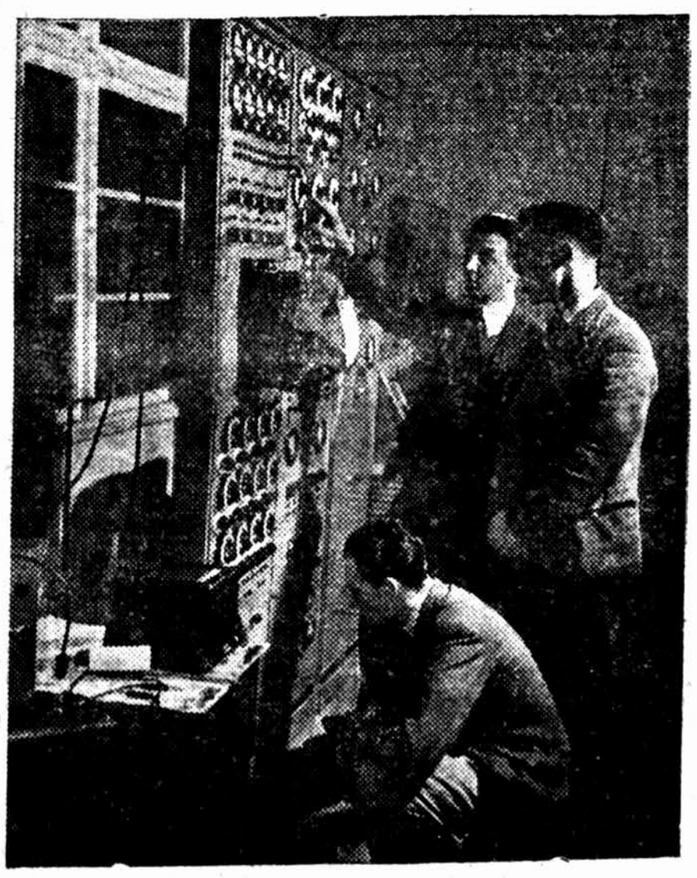
The apprenticeship scheme in Britain, run by the Ministry of Supply, aims at building up a reservoir of "back-room boys" trained from the first in sound engineering practice as well as the latest ideas on research development and production. The Royal Aircraft Establishment, the National Gas Turbine Establishment, the Telecommunications Research Establishment (where radar was born) and Royal Ordnance Factories all over the country are taking their share of these young men and women.

Comprehensive Training

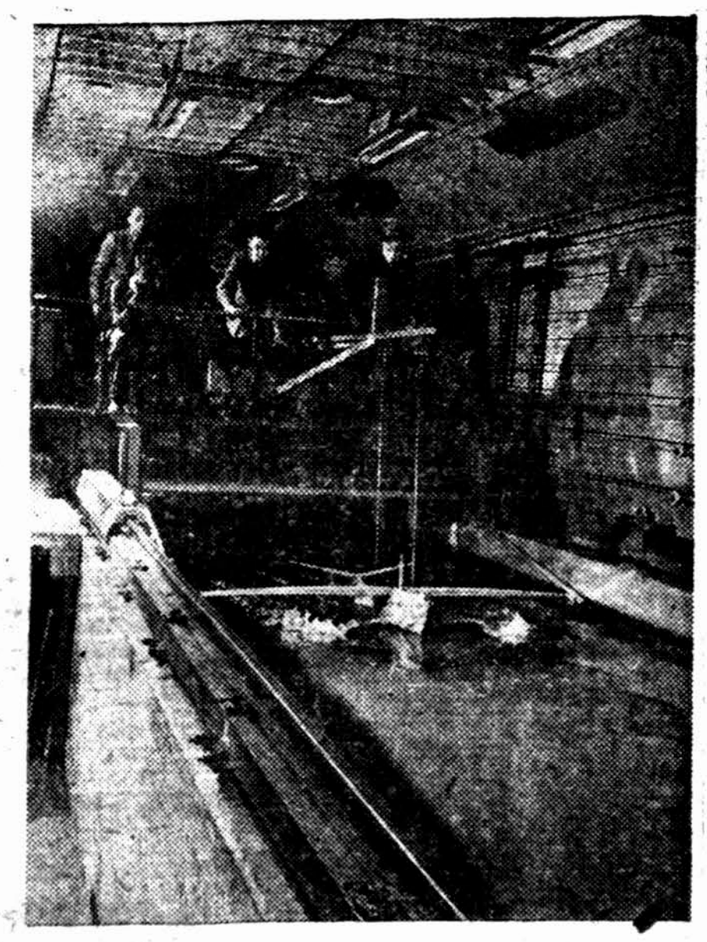
Since January this year, 1.200 trainees have been enrolled. All engineering apprentices have passed the competitive entrance examination of the Civil Service and are between the ages of 16 and 18. Boys from all types of schools are eligible to compete. Each has to undergo a comprehensive course of training in classroom and workshop at least until the age of 21, Pay is 24 Sh. (Rs. 16) a week at the age of 16, rising to 66 Sh. (Rs. 43/12) a week at the age of 20. Maintenance costs are paid to any living away from home. Tuition fees and travelling expenses are all paid.

Apprentices are in one of two grades, dependent on their abilities; craft apprentices, training for the highest degree of skill in one specific craft; and engineering apprentices, who will specialise in design, research or production. The object of the scheme is to train engineers who have a thorough knowledge of production and workshop problems, and craftsmen who have an understanding of what lies behind the parts they make. Each must understand the other's problems. By the time they come out all will have passed through the workshops and their appropriate examinations. Provision is made for the continuance of studies to any level for which a student is suited.

It is not assumed that all are going to stay in Government service, but every student trained adds to the national wealth of trained men, and that is the purpose of the scheme.



Recent electronic differential analyse sets.



In the aerodynamics department study is made of flying boat hull design. A model flying boat is lowered into a tank whilst being carried forward at a speed comparative to that of landing, whilst delicate instruments record stresses inside the hull and photographs are made of the bow wave set up.

In touch with the latest aspects of research.

Models for wind tunnel and other experiments.

EUROPE'S HAPPY LAND PAYS FOR NORMALITY

(Continued from page 5)

not exorbitant, the removal of price pegs has brought the cost of butter to 5 shillings a pound, and eggs in this land of farmers are four pence each.

SELF-SUFFICIENT NOW

Food and restaurant meals are on coupons, but there are plenty of coupons. To regard modern Switzerland merely as a country of farmers, hoteliers, and watchmakers is insufficient. The seven years of duress have taught the Swiss astonishing self-sufficiency.

Unable to buy manufactured products from the outside world, the Swiss had to make them themselves or go without. In the Jura, watch factories switched over to bicycles and sewing machines. Men who had made nothing but jewellery re-tooled to electrical equipment and filled the gap caused by the bombing of Siemons in Germany.

The chemical industry, exporting £5,000,000 worth in 1939, focused production on plastics. As a result, the Swiss shops are filled with every variety of Swiss-made goods.

The bicycles alone, in gleaming chromium and feather-weight aluminium, are a revelation. But they sell at about £20. When British bicycles come rolling down the Rhine at about £12 each, the Swiss types will be taking a knock.

Switzerland has 4,000,000 dependable workers to place on the reconstruction of the world. The Swiss have filled the bulk of their internal needs and do not have to make good shortages. They are exporting to France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. They are preparing to reap a now golden harvest of opportunity.

Hard-Working Swiss

Life here in Zurich begins to rumble down the streets at 6 a.m. The stores are open at 8-30 and they do not close till 6-30. There are no half-days. Sunday is the only holiday, dotting the lakes with yachts and swimmers, the hills with perspiring but beaming parents and their chubby, stockinged children.

Undaunted by coal shortage, the lake steamers run on wood, carrying loads of logs each trip to refuel the boilers. And there is plenty of wood. Family parties sit at the open-air restaurant tables, overlooking the mountains, and they sing Swiss part-songs from sheer happiness. And why not?

In a population of 4,000,000 there are 2,800,000 savings bank accounts, which may be one reason why hire-purchase is almost unknown here. The Swiss always spend less than they earn, and the average Swiss is the world's richest man. He holds more insurance than any other national. Personal wealth ranks at £600 a head, compared with £400 in the U.S.A. There are no slums; and if State-formulated social security is scanty it is because the thrifty Swiss do not need it. This is the land of private enterprise 'par excellence'

Tourist Trade Come-Back

Illuminating this bright picture today there is the scintillating fact that the tourist trade is already recovering its old pre-war impetus. Some 100,000 holidaymakers from Britain are expected this year, and they will leave £7,500,000 in the country in payment of hotel bills and purchases. As many again are expected (and are already arriving) from Holland and Belgium, with perhaps an extra 50,000 from Italy.

Yet the profit is not entirely one-sided. Trains are also entering the country packed with children from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Holland, and the Swiss people give them holidays, caring for them, feeding them, and nursing them back to health free of charge. The Swiss Red Cross last year welcomed 875,000 Czech children alone.

As I conclude this survey the foremost picture in my mind is not of laden counters, well-dressed crowds, groaning tables, and clanking knives and forks. It is a glimpse I caught in the railway station—the wan half-frightened face of a Viennese child.

RECEPTION TO MASANI IN WASHINGTON

Members of the Diplomatic Corps and other prominent Washingtonians were entertained at a reception given by the Charge d'Affairs and Mrs. R. K. Nehru in honour of Mr. M. R. Masani and Mrs. Masani in Washington D. C. on May 26 at the residence of the Ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Masani were enroute from India to Brazil where Mr. Masani will take post as India's Ambassador to Brazil in Rio de Janeiro. Photo Shows: (Left to Right) Mr. Masani, Mrs Masani, Mrs. Nehru, Mrs. John R. Steelman (wife of the Assistant to the President of the U.S.A.), the Charge d'Affairs Mr. R.K. Nehru

OFFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST COLD

A series of coincidences, followed by years of research, has turned up a highly-promising method of preventing the common cold. HYGEIA, the American Medical Association's publication for laymen, describes the new method as "simple and inexpensive". It involves the spraying of rooms with an odorless, invisible vapour of triethylene glycol, a chemical harmless to man but extremely deadly to bacteria in the air.

The spray originally was not intended to prevent colds. It was first used to de-humidify air in a New York bank. But when it reduced cold cases among the bank employees from 965 to 496 cases within one year, a whole series of tests to determine what caused the absence of colds was started. Before they knew why, scientists found that as little as three-hundredths of a gram of the glycol spray could kill 12,000,000 macteria Glycol proved harmless even in great doses given to rats and monkeys. It kept guinea pigs free of tuberculosis, mice free of influenza.

By 1943, with glycol's harmlessness established, tests were started in vapor-treated naval barracks. Glycol kept cold incidence to a third in vapour-treated barracks compared to other barracks. Even mumps infections were 3-1|2 times lower in vapour-treated barracks.

How glycol worked, however, was still a mystery until Dr. Theodore Puck proved that it was the glycol's affinity to water. Old-time germ-killers did not love water; hence they did not penerate the moist or wet bacteria. But glycol is irresistibly attracted to it. Dr. Puck found that the vapour created when glycol was broken down into spray droplets was really the germ-killer—not the droplets themselves. The glycol vapour-molecules penetrate the wet bacteria, instantly establishing inside the bacteria cell a heavy and deadly glycol concentration.

For example, the spray from one gram of propylene glycol will sterilize two million cubic centimetrs of air; but broken into molecules, the same amount will perform a bacterial and virus massacre in 20 million cubic centimeters of air. Triethylene glycol, vastly more effective than propylene glycol, will do the same in 500 million cubic centimeters of air.

Since these findings were made, some 50 factories, offices and hospital wards in the United States have glycol-treated—always with amazing results. Tests indicate that glycol might help control other germ and virus diseases, even though its main effectiveness continues to be against the common cold. It also appears that people who inhale glycol vapours for a few hours every day develop sufficient antibiotic protection in their blood to fight off the minor infections with which everyday life surrounds modern man.

To make glycol practical, the researchers are now perfecting an ingenious little gadget to be used in homes, schools and offices at a very small cost. It is an electrical clock-work that moves a glycol-impregnated tape over an electrically-warmed cylinder; a dial controls the amount of odorless vapour flowing into the room.

While other United States scientists have made progress toward a better understanding and a possible cure of the common cold through the isolation of the virus causing one form of this infection, glycol promises to reduce a goodly percentage of the estimated 280 million colds which yearly afflict the citizens of the United States.—USIS.

WINNING CONTRACT

(By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.)

West's redouble was tactically unsound. There was a reasonably strong chance of making four spades—but from West's point of view he could do little damage to five clubs or five hearts. East's subsequent play, though inexcusable, was highly colored by the "defensive" strength he thought the redouble promised.

North's four heart bid was equally misleading. Later, when he bid five clubs, it seemed logical that he was offering South a choice between five clubs and five hearts. North should have gone to five clubs without supporting the heart suit. While on some few hands four hearts might be made where five clubs would be defeated, where both contracts could be set the penalty at hearts might be for greater than it could possibly be at clubs.

West opened the spade ace, which dummy ruffed. It was obvious to South that he dared not try to return to his hand to ruff another spade, so he properly determined to settle for a one-trick set, and led dummy's heart ten. East covered. South took the ace and returned a heart to dummy's eight which East won.

At this point, East should have thought of the slogan that ball-players use in connection with a possible double-play: "Make sure of getting one"! But East was greedy. He foresaw a chance of winning two spades and several diamond tricks—

North-South vulnerable.
West dealer.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 10 8
◇ 6 5
♣ A K Q 9 8 7 4 3

WEST
♠ A J 8 2
♡ 7 6
◇ K Q J 10 9 2
♣ 5

EAST
♠ K Q 9 7 5 3
♡ K Q 4
◇ 4 3
♣ J 1

SOUTH
♠ 10 6 4
♡ A J 9 5 3
◇ A 8 7
♣ 6 2

The bidding.

West	North	East	South
1◇	2♣	2♠	3♡
3♠	4♡	4♠	Dbl.
Redbl	5♣	Dbl.	5♡
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	All Pass

—assuming that West held the diamond ace. So instead of cashing the two spades at once—thus setting the contract—he tried to kill the dummy by leading a club. If South had held a singleton club, or West had held the diamond ace, this would have worked well. But when dummy won the trick, declarer was able to get back to his hand via a diamond, pull East's last trump, and run the clubs for the rest of the tricks.

Far From The Maddening Books

(Continued from page 21)

model of the Thames Estuary with its docks and contours, and preparing a large map showing places of interest, and how they could be reached from their homes. Scripts for the various episodes of the pageant had to be written; period literature and drama were studied and, from the mass of material which they had collected for the pageant, the most suitable items had to be selected and summarised. Pictures of life in various periods and of costumes were copied from the history books. Other children made, or altered borrowed, clothes. Boys made stage properties pillories, medieval weapons, and croziers. Statistics of population and trade were compiled and thus helped their study of mathematics. To prepare for the pageant, there were rehearsals, which in addition to allowing time for singing and dancing, presented opportunities for speech training.

The pageant when it was finally produced on the completion of the 'Project' had 12 episodes. There were parts for over 100 children as well as a Choir of 50, the dancer and the boys who helped behind the scenes.

Influx Of Hyderabad Refugees In Yeotmal

BORDER AREAS IN PANIC

AKOLA, JUNE 12 (U.P.I.) : THE RECENT BORDER INCIDENTS AND THE INFLUX OF HYDERABAD REFUGEES IN BERAR HAVE MADE BORDER VILLAGES PANICKY AND THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE HYDERABAD DELEGATION HAS GIVEN RISE TO RUMOURS OF THE INDIAN UNION'S POSSIBLE CLASH WITH THE NIZAM.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, with a view to have definite and correct information regarding the border incidents has issued a circular to the border Congress Committees to inform the Provincial office of day-to-day developments on the border and to keep up the morale of the population by giving correct information.

The circular "inter alia" says that the Hyderabad question is a delicate one and every Congress Committee must speak and act with responsibility.

According to official sources fifteen to twenty thousand refugees have entered the Yeotmal district in Berar from near and far off districts of the Nizam's Dominion. Feverish military activities are daily observed and all arrangements are said to have been completed for any eventuality.

VEHICLES REQUISITIONED

BOMBAY, June 11, (API): The Nizam's Government have begun requisitioning jeeps, motor cycles and "soft" vehicles, it was learned today.

The Nizam's Government have also issued an order on Thursday night requisitioning all motor vehicle spare parts and police officers had been busy since yesterday taking over spare parts stocks from motor dealers.

Meanwhile, Hyderabad is reported to be faced with acute petrol famine and it is considered unlikely that civil petrol stocks would last more than a fortnight despite being mixed with 25 per cent power alcohol before issue. State produced power alcohol was hardly sufficient to meet one sixth of the requirements of the state, a road transport official declared today. Government road transport and railways alone consumed more than 1,000 gallons of petrol and 3,000 gallons of crdue oil daily, he revealed.

A gallon of petrol costs Rs. 30 in the black market.

With immediate effect the booking of parcels and luggage from and to the Hyderabad City Booking Office of the Nizam's State Railway has been suspended as a temporary measure, says a Press Note.

300 Tungabadra Dam Workers Reported Missing

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, June 9.

Non-Muslim residents of Hyderabad State are pouring into Indian Union territory in hundreds and thousands daily. People are evacuating their homes out of fear of Razakars. Many of these non-Muslims have lost their all at the hands of Goondas who have burnt their homes, looted property and molested women.

Some of these terror stricken non-Muslim residents have moved to Railway platforms on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the M.S.M. Railway.

Night running of the train in this section which was suspended soon after the Gangapur incident has been resumed after completion of arrangements for heavy escort.

The Nizam's men are reported to be moving salt and other things to interior areas by road.

An unconfirmed report says that about 300 coolies engaged in construction work of Tungabhadra Dam which connects Madras and Hyderabad territories are missing since 27th inst. They are believed to have lost their lives owing explosion of dynamite placed by the agents of the Razakars.

Russia Signs Trade Pact With Holland

MOSCOW, June 12, (Reuter): A trade agreement between Russia and Holland providing for a mutual exchange of goods was initialled here last night.

The agreement followed two months negotiations between Russian delegates and a Dutch mission which visited Moscow. "Both sides are very satisfied", a Dutch spokesman stated. But he disclosed no details.

NO TALK OF PLEBISCITE IN PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

LISBON, June 12 (Reuter) : Commenting on press reports that the Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, will soon visit Lisbon "to negotiate the fate of Portuguese possessions in India by plebiscite", newspaper last night published an official statement saying Mr. Menon's visit is intended to discuss details of the exchange of diplomatic representatives between India and Portugal.

"Any other aim of the visit has not been considered, as this is decidely outside the intentions of the Portuguese Government", the statement added.

PARIS, June 12 (UPI)—The French Ministry may ask for another vote of confidence during the debate on foreign affairs.

JAIPRAKASH AT BEZWADA

Future Line Of Action Regarding Hyderabad

BEZWADA, June 12, (API): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General-Secretary of the Socialist Party arrived here this morning and has left on a tour of the areas bordering on Nizam's territory.

He is expected back here in the evening, and is scheduled to address a public meeting. It is however not known so far if this public meeting will be held, as Socialist meetings have been under a ban under section 144 CR P. C. sometime now.

Asked about the purpose of his visit to the border districts Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said "my visit to these places is to find out what we should do and how much we can do to intensify the struggle. I also want to know the strength of the resistance movement inside the state. I feel that we should not sit helplessly merely looking towards Delhi for action. People themselves should take the initiative and organise themselves to render such assistance to the resisters as was possible."

Giving his impressions of the border districts in C. P. where he visited recently, Mr. Narain said that the people there were engaged in a kind of "guerilla action." There was no demoralisation among the people and he was sure that with a certain amount of encouragement and help from outside they could carry on.

Mr. Narain added that they would decide the future line of action after his visit to these places.

6,000 TUBE WELLS FOR INDIA

Two American Experts Invited By Govt.

NEW DELHI, June 11 (UPI): To implement their decision to construct 6,000 tube wells in various parts of the country as an aid to the grow more food campaign, the Government of India, it is learnt, have invited 2 American experts to undertake a preliminary survey in the provinces.

The two experts, Prof. Johnston of the California University and Mr. Hoffutetter, Chief of the Reclamation Division in Lower California, are expected to arrive in India towards the middle of this month.

INSTITUTE OF COLONIAL STUDIES

Labour M.P. Stresses Importance

AMSTERDAM, June 11 (Reuter)—Creation of an institute to study colonial problems was discussed informally by delegates to the international colonial study conference here today after a speech by Mr. Ivor Thomas, British delegate, stressing the importance of world co-operation in the administration of colonies.

Mr. Thomas, Labour Member of Parliament for Keighley (Yorkshire) and a former parliamentary under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said colonial powers had often been subjected to criticism for their colonial policy, reproaches which were often undeserved and sometimes spread with evil intent should be counteracted.

Any international co-operation should cover health, the division of labour, traffic and population problems, he said.

LAIK ALI EXPLAINS DELHI FAILURE

Delegation Was Not Empowered To Meet Indian Demands

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 11. (A. P. I.): The Hyderabad Prime Hinister, Mir Laik Ali, reviewing the negotiations in Delhi on the Indo-Hyderabad issue said to-night that the discussions failed because the Hyderabad delegation was not empowered to meet the demands of the Government of India regarding any arrangement, either temporary, or long-term, pertaining to accessior and responsible Government in the state.

Mir Laik Ali said that the failure of the negotiations was due to the Government of India "suddenly adopting a line of action entirely different from that they nad previously followed. The Government of India made it clear that they were not prepared to discuss any arrangement either of a temporary or long-range nature which did not meet their wishes fully and immediately.

The Hyderabad delegation expressed their regret that the Government of India should have decided this course entirely against the line adopted by them previously. The delegation stated that they were not empowered to meet the demands now made and must place the new situation before the Nizam."

ATTITUDE CHANGED.

Continuing the Hyderabad Premier stated: "The Hyderabad delegation had gone to New Delhi prepared to accept one of the alternative suggested by the Government of India to determine the future relations between Hyderabad and India—a plebiscite to decide whether Hyderabad should accede to India or remain independent.

On arrival the Hyderabad delegates were told that Government of India demanded that Hyderabad must at once accede in substance on the three subjects of defence, external affairs and communications and give India overriding powers. if Hyderabad Government failed to introduce parallel laws regarding the three subjects.

The Government of India also demanded that responsible Government in substance should be introduced immediately in accordance with the lines determined by the Government of India. The Government of India's attitude was that Hyderabad should accede immediately in substance and leave its decision to be confined by a plebiscite. They similarly insisted that responsible Government was not mainly an internal matter"

NO VIOLENT SPEECHES

"For the present," Mir Laik Ali said, "it is essential that people of both sides of the border should maintain calm and the public men in India and Hyderabad should refrain from indiscreet and unguarded utterances likely to inflame the passions." He said that he condemned the strong language and irritating expressions in public utterances as they did no good to anyone.

Questioned about the recent speech made by Mr. Kasim Razvi in which he is said to have used violent language.

Mir Laik Ali said that his remarks applied to everyone. He said that he did not know whether the talks would be resumed.

It was regrettable, he said, that when the Nizam offered to accept the verdict of a plebiscite—and there could be no other fairer decision than that—the leaders of the Government of India should be unwilling to await the verdict of the people.

Concluding Mir Laik Ali revealed that the Nizam's Government are again protesting to the Government of India against the violations of Hyderabad's frontiers "particularly by personnel of the Indian army and police" and are asking the Government of India to take immediate effective measures to control "these forces of lawlessness."

Referring to a report from the Government of Bombay alleging that Hyderabad policemen and Razakars invaded Bombay territory on June 5. Mir Laik Ali said that this was "completely a distorted account of the attack by Indian Union nationals on Hyderabad territory."

S. Africa's Move To Release Politicals

PRETORIA, June 11, (Reuter): The new Nationalist Government of South Africa will release immediately five political prisoners convicted of treason or sabotage during the war, M.C.R. Ewart, Minister of Justice, announced tonight.

Included in the list are three men who were sentenced to death and whose sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment. Two others are men who were serving sentences of hard labour for three years. The case of a sixth prisoner serving a ten-year prison sentence "will be considered later", the Minister stated.

Mr. Ewart's statement said, "The decision was taken as a result of a deep desire of the new Government to relieve people of the Union from the strain of war years and to endeavour to end all unpleasantness and rancour which flowed from it".

NEHRU TAKES TO BOATING

NAINITAL, June 11 (A.P.I.) : Snatching half hour from his crowded programme today Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Lady Mountbatten entered Naini lake on a country made boat just after addressing public meeting. He ferried across the lake as right shadows of surrounding mountain peaks fell on green water. Holiday makers in several boats joyfully rowed across and the party returned to Government house after a short stay at Boat House.

Kashmir Commission To Meet On Tuesday

LAKE SUCCESS, June 12 (Reuter): The Kashmir problem, one of the most difficult the United Nations has had to handle, has now passed out of the hands of the Security Council for the time being, cables Michael Fry Reuter's Correspondent.

For the next two months at least, all practical efforts to iron out the differences between the Indian and Pakistan Governments on this issue, will be dealt with by the newly-created Kashmir Commission which is holding its first formal meeting at Geneva on June 15.

UNESCO Questionnaire For India

NEW DELHI, June 11(UPI): Mr. M. L. Obroi who was deputed by the UNESCO to carry out investigation relating to educational reconstruction in India and China spent about a week in Delhi during which period he met Mauana Abdul Kalam Azad and officers of the Education Ministry, Government of India. Mr. Obroi has given a detailed questionnaire to the Ministry of Education, Government of Inda, regarding educational needs of India. The Minstry of Education is now collecting data to be submitted to the UNESCO in reply to the questionnaire.

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (UPI)—Important military talks will be held during the visit of Argentina's War Ministler, General Jose Soso Molina to Washington when he will meet the American Defence Minister, Mr. James Forrestal, and the Chiefs of the three United States Services.

E. C. A. F. E. Conference Concludes

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD REPORT ADOPTED

Dr. Matthai Feels Desire For Unity And Co-operation Among Nations

OOTACAMUND, June 12 (API)—The ECAFE session concluded today after adopting the report on food and agriculture.

After the Pakistan delegate, who was the rapporteur of the committee which prepared this report, had made some verbal alterations to the report, the Soviet delegate, M. L. Semenas, raised the point that it was beyond the competence of the ECAFE to suggest a joint ECAFE-FAO working party as had been proposed in the report. It was also the Soviet delegation's view that they should have a committee of the ECAFE to deal with agricultural and food matters in a comprehensive way.

Mr. B. R. Sen (India) said that the point raised by the Soviet Union had been ruled out by the Chairman of the committee. He pointed out that such joint working was within the inter-relationship agreement between the ECAFE and the FAO On the other point raised by the Soviet delegate, Mr. Sen said that food and agriculture clearly fell within the field of specialised agencies such as the FAO and the committee did not accept the Soviet suggestion for an ECAFE committee on this matter as it was thought that would overlap the functions of the FAO.

The Netherlands and Pakistan delegates then supported the resolutions, whereafter the Commission proceeded to take up the resolutions one by one.

The first resolution on the need for continued co-operation between the ECAFE and the FAO was adopted, the Soviet delegate alone voting against it.

The Soviet delegate was also alone in his opposition to the second resolution which called for the establishment of a point FAO-ECAFE working party on agricultural requisites.

BURMA'S APPEAL ..

There was some debate on the Burmese amendment to the third resolution containing an appeal to the producing countries and the F. A. O. for bringing down cereal prices

The Burmese amendment sought that the appeal must be directed to include the prices of all essential commodeies in addition to cereals and rice

The Indian and Ceylon delegates, while appreciating the object of the Burmese amendment, felt the amendment was out of place in the present context. They pointed out that this resolution was a follow-up of a similar appeal made by the E.C.A.F.E during the last session directed only to cereal prices and so the present resolution should not be made broader in its scope than the earlier one

The Chinese and Indian delegates agreed to make certain additions to the text of the resolutions by way of a compromise to meet the Burmese point of fiew wut this was not acceptable to the Burmese delegate.

The Burmese amendment was then put to vote and carried by five votes to three. Burma was supported by China, France, Siam and Pakistan, while India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines opposed the amendment.

The Commission then approved an amendment to the resolution on inland transport which had resulted in a tie yesterday. According to the rules of procedure the Chairman put this to vote again and it was carried by six votes to five. This amendment disagreeing with the view expressed by the Committee on Industrialisation that there was no need for a conference of experts on inland transport wanted such a conference of experts.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY ..

Before concluding the session, the Chairman pointed out that there was some confusion whether the third clause of the resolution on Japanese economy had been put to vote and accepted on Thursday. A British amendment to this clause had been lost, but it was not clear whether the house accepted the clause as it stood. Dr. John Matthai himself thought that the commission had approved of it.

The clause referred to read: "That such arrangements, that is, for exchange of Japan's capital goods for raw materials from other regions of the ECAFE, should be based on the principal that they are within the limits set by the far Eastern Commission and the peace settlement, when concluded. Japan's trade and industrial plans should be adjusted to the needs and requirements of the economic development of member and associate member countries." When the clause was put to vote today the house agreed to its retention.

INDIA THANKED ....

Dr. Li (China) then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and paid a tribute to Dr. John Matthai's Chairmanship. He also expressed gratitude for the hospitality shown to the delegates in Ootacamund, both by the Indian and Madras Governments.

Similar sentiments were expressed by the French, Dutch, Philippine, Pakistan, British, Russian, Cambodian and Malayan delegates.

Dr. John Matthai, thanking the delegates for the references made to him, and to the Governments of India and Madras, said that he was sceptical about the Commission when he came to it, but having gone through this session, he was now hopeful and confident about its future.

Although views had differed at the meetings, he was able to see an underlying spirit of unity and a desire for co-operation which augured well for the future of the E.C.A.F.E.

The E.C.A.F.E. session, which had lasted nearly two weeks, concluded at 1.05 P.M

E. C. A. F. E. SESSION A GREAT SUCCESS

Dr. Loknathan's View

OOTACAMUND, June 12 (API)—Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the ECAFE, told a news conference this afternoon, that in his opinion, the ECAFE session just concluded was a great success.

On the very important question of industrialisation, the Commission had taken significant steps. It had appealed to the more industrialised countries to make available capital goods for this region and its importance, Dr. Lokanathan said, lay in the fact that this appeal has been made by a body to which representatives of industrialised powers were members.

Again the working party on industrialisation had been expanded to include experts and had been directed to consult specialised agencies. They had also been asked to investigate various aspects of industrialisation, including the question of finance, all of which were an advance on Baguio.

The Executive Secretary took the opportunity to point out, what he called, a mistaken attitude that was taken by people towards international bodies. They either over-rated the importance of international bodies or under-rated it." National efforts can never be replaced by international efforts" Dr. Lokanathan said.

"No country can ever become prosperous by mere international action. But there is a place for international effort and, that is, to assist and supplement national efforts. International bodies, like the ECAFE, can stimulate action in the national field.

Dr. Lokanathan thought finance for the creation of the machineries proposed by the Commission for various subjects was going to be a problem. The economic and social council and finally the finance committee of the U.N.O. would have to authorise a large budget for this purpose. The ECAFE's budget now was only about 533,000 dollars compared to the million and more allotted to the European counterpart of this commission.

Dr. Lokanathan paid a tribute to the excellent arrangements made for the session at Ootacamund and specially mentioned the Post and Telegraph Department whose work in handling a large volume of traffic had been appreciated by the delegates.

Children's Revolt Against Censoring Of Books

LONDON. (I. P. S.): A revolt against parents' censoring of boys' and girls' readings and dictating to them to read particular books was voiced in a BBC radio debate by boys and girls the other day. They said that they would do their best to get a book their parents forbade them to read "Parents who tried to censor then children's reading were stupid." The debators claimed the right to choose the books they wanted to read and films they wanted to see.

TELLICHERRY, June 12 (UPI)—Uptil now 263 cases have been registered in Malabar District in connection with the disturbances caused by Communists. These cases involved over 2,000 persons of whom about 1,600 have already been arrested and warrants against the rest have also been issued.

GENERAL RETREAT BY COMMUNISTS

Government Successes On Jehol & Central China Fronts

NANKING, June 12 (Reuter)—Chinese Government reports from north China today claimed that Communist troops had begun a general withdrawal from the outskirts of Chengteh on the south Jehol front.

A spokesman of General Fu Tso-Yi's headquarters in Peiping said the reasons for the Communists retreat were the surprising strength of the Government garrison at Chengteh and the Communists increasing supply difficulties.

On the central China front the Government troops claimed the recapture of Kiangyin on the south bank of the Yangtse River, 80 miles northwest of Shanghai.

More than 4,500 Communists casualties were reported in the fighting for the town which has already changed hands twice.

FILM ACTOR P. KAPUR INJURED

Due To Collapse Of Theatre

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE CITY, June 12.

The well-known Indian drama artist and film actor, Prithwiraj Kapur, and a couple of his partymen who now are here on a tour, were slightly injured today, when his theatre collapsed due to strong downpour of rains accompanied with lightning, resulting in loss, of over Rs. 25,000.

Rehersal of Prithwi theatre new play "Gidder" was going on at the time of the accident.

India—Vatican Diplomatic Relations Initiated

VATICAN CITY, June 12, (Reuter): It was officially announced today that diplomatic relations have been initiated between the Holy See and India with the establishment of an internunciature in India and an Indian Legation in the Vatican.

1,500 DIE OF CHOLERA IN RAJASTHAN

UDAIPUR, June 11, (API): Nearly 1,500 people died of cholera in Rajasthan Union recently, said Mr. Bhogilal Jandiya, Public Health Minister, Rajasthan. More than 1,000 deaths occurred in Dungarpur, the worst affected area. The Government took all possible steps to check the epidemic and nearly two lakhs of people had been inoculated so far Mr. Jandiya added.

LONDON, June 12 (UPI).—The British Cabinet had a short meeting yesterday when, it is understood, there were discussions on the question whether an additional session of Parliament will be necessary in autumn to re-introduce the Parliament Bill rejected by the House of Lords.

It is considered probable that a short session may be called in early September.

Viet Namese Women's Full Faith In Ultimate Victory

HEARTENED BY KAMLA DEVI'S MESSAGE ON BEHALF OF INDIAN WOMEN

NEW DELHI, June 12 (UPI)—Acknowledging a message from Shreemati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, President of the All-India Women's Conference, Madame Phan-Thanh of the Union of Viet-Nam women says: 'Your message in the long and bitter struggle we are waging for our liberty, is an inspiration and an encouragement for us. We are heartened to know that we have the heartfelt support of millions of women of India.

"We are waging a struggle in which our husbands, our fathers and our brothers have been killed and our homes ruined, but we fight on the front and in the rear convinced of the justice of our cause and certain of our final victory.

"We are ever fired by the glorious example of Indian women who have known too the miseries of oppression.

"Together with the women of India we look to a future of freedom and progress in a world of lasting peace in which we, the women of India and Viet-Nam, will play our rightful part."

21 INDONESIAN PILOTS TO BE TRAINED IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 12 (UPI)—Indonesians pilots will be trained in India, according to a scheme which has been approved by the Indian Government.

It is stated about 21 pilots will be given training during the year and the National Air Academy has been selected tentatively as the institution where they are to be trained.

An Indonesian representative, General Abdul Adir, G.O.C. Indonesian Forces, on deputation in India, paid a visit to Bareilly and met the National Air Academy officials in this connection.

French Suffer 8,000 Casualties

French losses in Indo-China from September 1945 to June 1, 1948 amount to approximately, 8,000 men, M. Paul Costa-Floret, French Overseas Minister, told the Assembly's National Defence Commission here last night, a Reuter message from Paris says.

French forces in Indo-China today total 1,15,000, the Minister said.

Describing the military situation in Indo-China, M. Floret stated that in Tonking and Annam Viet-Namese troops had reteated into the mountains, and that in Indo-China there was no front but only Guerilla warfare.

Referring to the fact that Parliament was to decide shortly the duration of military service, M. Floret said that if a 15-month period was voted, it would be indispensable to recruit special colonial forces, mainly volunteers.

U. P. Premier Takes Over Finance Portfolio

LUCKNOW, June 11 (API)—A Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening by U.P. Government says:—Shri Krishna Datta Paliwal, lately a member of the Council of Ministers, holding the office of Minister of Finance and Information having resigned his office and Her Excellency the Governor having been pleased to accept his resignation, vacated his office as from the forenoon of June 8, 1948.

Consequent on the resignation of Shri Krishna Datta Paliwal, the subjects of Finance and Information have been included in the portfolio the Premier.

City and Suburbs

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 7, 2004.
Muslim: Sabaan 5, 1367.
Parsi: Deh 14, 1317
Sunrise: 6-01 a.m. Sunset: 19-17 p.m.
Hightide: 04-11, 16-56. Lowtide: 10-06, 23-36.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Death and After" today 6-15 p.m. Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp: Flora Fountain.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Contemporary Writers' and Artists' Association today at 10 a.m. at 'Chetana' 34 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, when Anant Kaneker will read his play, Sudhaker Dixit will read Hindi Poetry and Shyda the celebrated Gujerati poet will read his own compositions.

RASHTRA BHASHA PRACHAR SABHA, (MATUNGA): 9th Convocation and Prize Distribution Ceremony today at Jain Boarding Hall, Shradhananda Cross Road, Matunga at 4 p.m. K. A. Abbas will preside over the function and Sjt. Hari Krishna Premi, will deliver the Convocation Address.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL THERAPEUTICS: "Valedictory Function" of the Eighth Naturopathic Training Course will be held in the premises of the Seth Hargovindas Nature Cure Hospital, today at 6 p.m. when lectures on Nature Cure will be delivered by the Director of the Institute, Sri K. Lakshman Sarma and Hon. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour.

B.P.C.C. MEETING: A Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Congress House.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Pandit Undraj Madnani of Sindh on "Refugee Problem" today at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, Fort.

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION: Annual Deh Jashan Ceremony and the Anniversary Ceremony of the past Members of the Division at the Divisional Headquarters Lady Willingdon Building today at 5-15 p.m., Mr. B. A. Dalal, Corporator and Advocate will preside and distribute awards to successful members of the Division.

VISHNU MAHAYAGNA: The Yagna which began on 9th inst., at Madhav Baug will be over today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. This has been conducted by Devindra Vijay, musician. Well-known singers will attend.

HINDI BHASHI ASSOCIATION: The Secretary of the Hindi Bhashi Association, Bombay, has wired to the following effect to the Premier of the United Provinces at Lucknow:

"Hindi Bhashi Association Bombay urges renaming of province as Ramkrishna Pradesh"

Telegraph Notification

NEW DELHI, June 12, (A.P.I.): A press note issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs says: Telegrams to Haifa and Tel-Aviv, in Palestine, are now accepted, but they are still not accepted for Jerusalem and Jaffa.

BOMBAY, Sunday, June 13

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. A. Hameed Khan (Been Recital) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (7) News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 9-0 Saraswati Rane 11-0 Film Music 11-30 Lady Doctor 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 D. R. Nimbargi (Vocal Music) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 J. N. Ranade 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sibelius Programme 4-20 S. B. Deshpande (Vocal Music) 4-40 D. K. Datar 5-0 S. R. Arabi 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 S. R. Arabi 6-30 D. K. Datar (Bihag) 6-45 Mukta Vaidya 7-0 Thumri 7-10 Locals 7-15 Vividha Gane 7-30 Afrab-e-Mosiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Vocal Music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 D. R. Nimbargi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Mozart Hour.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Vrund Vadan 5-45 p.m. S. B. Deshpande 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Mukta Vaidya 8-15 J. N. Rande 9-0 Saraswati Rane 10-0 Aftab-e-Mosiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

RESCIND REFUGEE ACT

Delhi Conference Appeals To Nehru

A Conference of Representatives of Organisation of Refugees from Western Pakistan which recently met in Delhi, considered the Bombay Act XXII of 1948 and unanimously passed the following resolution which was moved by Sri Nichaldas C. Vazirani, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and was seconded by Sardar Santsing, ex-M.L.A. (Central).

"This conference of representatives of Organisation of Refugees from Western Pakistan held in Delhi, having considered the Bombay Act XXII of 1948, providing for compulsory registration and movement of refugees etc., records its emphatic protest against both the spirit and the provisions of the Act.

"The Act, in the opinion of the Conference, constitutes a flagrant infringement of the fundamental rights as envisaged in the new constitution, virtually branding refugees as criminals and thus adding insult to their injury.

"With all the emphasis at its command, the Conference appeals to the Prime Minister of India and the Congress President to intervene in the matter and use their good offices to impress upon the Bombay Government the necessity of rescinding this obnoxious piece of legislation.

India's New National Savings Commissioner

Mr. K. R. Mehta who is appointed as National Savings Commissioner, Government of India. He was for sometime Professor of Roman Law and English Literature in the Bombay Government Law College, where he proved himself a popular professor.

Mr. Mehta was first educated at the Proprietary and Fort High School

and later at St. Xavier's College, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes. He graduated with First Class Honours in English Literature in 1923, and was awarded the Ellis Scholarship. He was appointed a Dakshina Fellow for 1923-24.

Mr. Mehta was also Examiner of Bombay University. He was appointed Provincial National Savings Officer for Bombay Province, in 1944. Under his guidance the Province led the rest of India in the Savings drive.

Morarji Desai And Nanda In Surat

SURAT, June 12 (API)—Mr. Morarjee Desai, Home Minister Government of Bombay, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, arrived here this morning after their Bardoli tour.

Mr. Desai left for Ahmedabad.

Mr. Nanda who is staying here for the day will meet local workers this evening and discuss with them their problem and needs.

WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR

POONA, June 12, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday the 12th June, 1948.

Observations from Western Pakistan are wanting. A depression has formed in the east Arabian Sea centred this morning within a degree of lat. 14-1/2 degrees N., long. 71-1/2 degrees E. It may move slowly north-westwards initially. The monsoon is strengthening in the South and Bay of Bengal. A western disturbance is affecting the north-west Frontier.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar where widespread heavy rain has fallen, there have also been local showers in Assam, Eastern Pakistan, Berar, the East Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the north Madras Coast and a few showers in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, West Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Konkan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras. Thunderstorms have occurred locally in the North-West Frontier Province.

FORECAST UNTIL 13TH EVENING: The monsoon will advance into the South Konkan and the South Bombay Deccan. Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, the South Konkan, the South Bombay Deccan and Malabar and occur locally in sub-Himalayan Bengal, Eastern Pakistan, the North Konkan, the North Bombay Deccan, West Hyderabad and Mysore. A few thundershowers are also likely in gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, the Central Provinces, West Central India, South Gujarat, East Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan, South-East Madras and the North Madras Coast Scattered thunderstorms or duststorms are possible in the North-West Frontier Province, the North Punjab and Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam, sub-Himalayan Bengal, the South Konkan and Malabar during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, June 12, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from June 1 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on the 12th June, 1948:—

Allahabad 112 90 0 0 minus 0.5; Bangalore 81 68 T 3.7 plus 2.2; BOMBAY 95 75 0.7 0.7 minus 3.9; Calcutta 98 84 0 0.7 minus 2.4; Cherrapunji 75 63 3.0 29.2 minus 6.6; Colombo 86 76 0.3 1.5 minus 3.1; Cuttack 104 78 0 0.5 minus 1.8; Darjeeling 64 57 0.1 1.7 minus 4.3; Delhi 103 83 0 0.1 minus 0.3; Karachi 87 81 0 1.6 plus 1.6; Kodaikanal 61 53 0.3 3.2 plus 0.2; Lahore 93 66 0 1.3 plus 0.2; Madras 99 78 T 0.2 minus 0.6; Mahabaleshwar 76 65 0.7 2.3 minus 5.1; Mussoorie 78 — 0 0.7 minus 1.9; Nagpur 99 78 T 0.2 minus 2.3; Ootacamund 62 54 0.9 2.3 minus 1.1; Patna 102 83 0 0 minus 0.9; Peshawar 91 67 0 0 minus 0.2; Poona 95 73 0.2 2.2 plus 0.4; Shillong 78 63 1.2 3.2 minus 4.2; Simla 72 61 0 0.7 minus 0.3

Kher Confers With Security Officials

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rapidly growing tension on the Hyderabad-Bombay border was reflected in a high level conference of security officials with the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, in his room in the civil secretariat, to-day.

Although strict official secrecy is maintained about the nature of the discussions it is understood that the implementation of the declared policy of the Government of India to give short shrift to raiding Razakars and to pursue them into state territory was debated.

A strategic map of Hyderabad and the surrounding areas was the subject of close study at the Conference, which was attended by Maj.-General Brar, General Officer Commanding, Bombay area, Mr. N. M. Kampte, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government.

A detailed plan to reinforce the security forces at vulnerable points is understood to have been worked out at this high level conference. Plans for better coordination of military and police forces along the border were also considered.

NEW PRESIDENT OF INDUSTRIAL COURT

BOMBAY, June 12, (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Justice K. C. Sen as President of the Industrial Court, Bombay with effect from June 15 vice Sir Harsidhbhai V. Divatia resigned.

ENDOWNMENTS AND CHARITIES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar told the Religious Trust Inquiry Committee yesterday that he saw no reason for Government's prohibiting dedication of money according to the will of the donor.

Dr. Jayakar, who was giving his views on the administration and management of religious endowments and charities, opined that he was in favour of widening the boundaries of charities but not destroying of them altogether.

Mr. Justice Tendulkar Chairman of the Committee pointed out some instances at Nasik where ants were fed by charities. He further remarked that the funds earmarked for feeding "Sadhus" were accumulating because there were not enough 'Sadhus' to feed. The Chairman asked Dr. Jayakar whether he was in favour of utilising the surplus funds for charitable purposes other than expressed by the donors. Dr. Jayakar did not agree with the suggestion.

Dr. Jayakar emphasised that he was not in favour of giving power to Government or to a group of individuals to dictate to him how he should dedicate his property. He added that it would be tantamount to an interference of individual views.

He said that he was in favour of devising some machinery for supervising religious institutions, but he contended that the surplus funds in religious institutions should be expended only for religious purposes.

Sir Manilal Nanavati in the course of his evidence, said surplus funds in religious institutions might be spent for public benefit.

Mr. P. M. Lad, Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government, said during his tenure as a District Judge Maharashtra, he found that the management of some temples left much to be desired, their properties were not properly ascertained and cared for by those who were managing the temples.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, expressed the opinion that surplus funds in religious institutions should be utilised for purposes nearly similar to those desired by the donor. He added that the cost of any machinery set up for controlling and supervising the trust should be borne by the state.

Thirty-four persons intimately connected with public affairs were examined by the Committee, which is expected to submit its recommendations to Government in a short time.

GOLDEN
AMLA
HAIR OIL

FOR BATH AND TOILET

The most important point in Golden Amla is that its ingredients are all selected directly from nature and even the colour itself comes from the healing herbs used in its preparation. the perfume is obtained from fresh flowers and is absolutely pure and harmless. It cleanses the scalp, nourishes the hair roots and growing it luxuriantly blackens it to a bright gloss

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Princess Street, Bombay—2

Rajasthan Newsletter

JAGIRDARS' PLOT AGAINST POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Resort To Terrorist Tactics To Maintain Their Outgrown Feudal Order

(From Our Correspondent.
UDAIPUR, (By Mail).

Since assumption of power bv popular Government on May 1, anti-democratic, communal and reactionary elements are gathering strength to create a strcng front against the Ministry.

Secretary, Khastriya Parishad Swaroop Singh Chundawat openly opposed merging of Mewar in Rajsthan and threatened evil consequences with anti-propaganda against the Maharana —the Rajpramukh of United States of Rajasthan. The Jagirdars of Jiwana, Deogarh, Barlias, Dolatgarh, Karera and Koliari in particular are carrying on terrorist activities in their Jagir areas on a large scale and all other Jagirdars with few exceptions are holding secret meetings to maintain their old outgrown feual order and are following dictatorial ways in achieving thefr ends, openly instigating peasants not to part with grain, secretly removing grain outside Rajasthan smuggling cloth to Pakistan and patrolling in groups terrorising the villagers and organising dacoities on a large scale within th eRejasthan area. Particularly in Dungarpur and Udaipur where they have been reported to be arrested.

Jodhpur and Jaipur Jagirdars are also flooding the State to make common cause with the local reactionary elements. The village folk and the people in towns are panicky and terror-stricken. The policy of the new Government has not been strong enough in controlling these refractory and disruptive forces.

OUT FOR CHAOS.

The activities of the Rajasthan Jagirdars are of a piece with their prototypes in Jaipur and Jodhpur. It is their common policy to conspire against the popular ministry and the Central Government with a view to create chaos and in doing so they are leaving no stone unturned. They are even going to the extent of making common cause with the Muslims in Pakistan. Thus security of life and property in the United States of Rajasthan at the hands of these unscrupulous gangster groups is in jeopardy.

RE-ORGANISATION OF LABOUR

Labour in the Rajasthan Union has been the worst sufferer at the hands of the capitalist's class which never gave it a fair deal, as the feudalistic reactionary Government was itself backing it. With the advent of popular ministry in Mewar and then in Rajasthan labour also awoke to its sense of rights.

Sjt. M. L. Sukhadia, Labour Minister set up an Industrial Court with Mr. Pyare Krishna Kaul, Judge in the High Court Udaipur as its judge, on the demand of labour of the Textile Mills. Bhilwara where the Wewar Praja Mandal got the labour organised on I.N.T.U.C. lines through one of their trusted and dynamic workers Sjt. Ramesh Chandra Vyas.

Mr. S. A. Iyer, the Director of Publicity speaking to one of the Press representatives at an "At Home" to the Press arranged by him at the Council Hall yesterday.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS TIED LIKE DOGS

C. P. M. REPROACHES RLY. POLICE METHODS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When the Railway Police produced this morning two men accused of petty theft, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chief Presidency Magistrate, expressed his great indignation at the methods of the Railway Police in handling their prisoners.

The Magistrate said "I saw from my car the accused being tied up with ropes, as you were bringing them to the court. You tied him up as though he is a dog . . . This is disgusting. Most humiliating."

The Magistrate observed that the prisoners looked like miserable specimens of humanity. But even if they were violent, they could have been handcuffed—not trussed up in ropes.

When the officers wanted to take the men to Mazagon Police Court, the Magistrate warned them saying. "Don't take them walk from here to to Mazagaon."

The officers gave an assurence that the prisoners would be transported in a lorry.

KOREAN MARCH TO FREEDOM

U. N. Commission To Consult "National Assembly"

SEOUL (SOUTH KOREA), June 11 (Reuter): The United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea has approved the recent South Korean elections, according to an authoritative interpretation of the announcement of the Commission that it is ready for "consultations" with the successful candidates.

The Commission s terms of reference allow it to consult with elected representatives of Korea to speed up her attainment of freedom.

It was thought here that the Commission's announcement implied that it recognised those elected as "no mere appointees by the military authorities" although it did not use the term 'National Assembly".

The Canadian Acting Chairman of the Commission, Mr. George Patterson, said recently that the Commission's report on the elections is unlikely to be made public before the meeting of the United Nations Assembly on November 21.

In the recent election-first in the country's 4,000-years recorded history—90 per cent of the electorate voted.

Dr. Syngman Rhee's right-wing party took 56 of the 195 seats. The rival right-wing Nanhook Democratic Party, won 28, and minor parties 29 seats. Most of the 82 independents, it was expected, would support Dr. Syngman Rhee

U. S. Planes Bomb Boats Off Dokoto

SEOUL (South Korea), June 12.

Police here today said nine four-engined planes marked with a star in a circle—the American marking—bombed fishing boats off the Dokoto islands on tuesday killing 14 fishermen.

American authorities said they knew of no American planes in the area at the time.

Police said the planes straffed fishing boats for 20 minutes, sinking nine boats and wounding ten men in addition to fatal casualities. The Dokoto islands are uninhabited rocks in the sea of Japan about 80 miles east of Korea and 30 miles south of the 38th parallel, American-Soviet occupation frontier.

Police said the fishermen where from the Kyonsang Pukto province of South Korea, and the planes came from and returned to the west.

IMMIGRATION BOARD MEMBERS FOR MANDAPAN

Enquiry Into Grievances Of Indian Labour

COLOMBO, June 12, (Reuter): The Chairman of the Indian Immigration Board (Commissioner of Labour) and members of the Indian Immigration Board Mr. S. Thondaman, Mr. R. Singleton, Senator Peri Sundaram and Mr. Pereira will leave for Mandapam Camp this evening. They will be staying in Mandapam for a few days during which time they will go into the grievances of labourers regarding food and accommodation.

First Shipment Of Indian Cotton To Japan

BOMBAY, June 12 (UPI)—The "United Press" learns that the Jananese Scap Mission has bought 85,000 bales of raw Indian cotton which are to be shipped to Japan before the 30th June. The first shipment will leave Bombay on Monday next.

The total value of cotton purchased by the Japanese mission from India is stated to be Rs. 2,80,00,000.

It is further learnt that these 85,000 bales of cotton include 55,000 bales of certain varieties of cotton which came under the banned categories and were allowed to be shipped to Japan as a gesture of goodwill to that country by the Government of India

The Japanese Scap Mission has also got 20,000 bales of cotton from Pakistan.

Mr. W. R. Eaton, leader of the Mission who is now in Bombay and leaves for Calcutta tomorrow en route to Tokyo, came here to arrange with the Reserve Bank of India shipping bills and letters of credit to enable the Indian shippers to ship the stocks in time

Why India Purchased Dollars

NEW DELHI, June 12 (UPI)—Enquiries in official circles, regarding the purchase by India of dollars from the International Monetary Fund show that the recent purchase of 8 million dollars was the last of a series of purchases made during the months of March, April and May. These 8 million dollars were purchased in May last. In the previous months, the Government of India purchased 28 million dollars.

The agreement to purchase 36 million dollars by June 30, 1948, from the International Monetary Fund was negotiated in March last.

These purchases arise out of the arrangements provided for in the last Indo-U.K. Sterling Balances agreement, dated February 22, 1948, wherein it was stated that India would seek permission to draw from the International Monetary Fund any additional amount needed to cover her deficit in U.S. dollars.

EX-BANK MANAGER ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Floated Bogus Company

BOMBAY, Saturday.

K. P. Chaudhri, ex-Branch Manager of the Indian National Bank, was arrested by the police yesterday and put in Court this morning.

The police told the Magistrate that the accused floated a bogus company, without an office, capital, equipment or even registered address, and opened an account for the non-existent firm in the name of P. Chaudhri. The accused it was stated used to draw cheques as P. Chaudhri, and honour them in his capacity as the Branch Manager of the Bank. He is alleged to have passed one such cheque for Rs. 21,000, though there was no money in the Bank to cover the cheque. It was also alleged that the accused had unauthorisedly drawn another sum of Rs. 2,700, as an advance on his six months salary still not due. He is learnt to have resigned later.

The police asked for the mans remand before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, in respect of one sum of Rs 4,275.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded in custody.

LIFTING OF POST-WAR BAN ON FOREIGN TRAVEL

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuter): The 11-nation Far Eastern Commission was reported today ready to lift a post-war ban on foreign travel by Japanese students. A vote will be taken next week.

With Russia abstaining, the Commission yesterday approved a resolution authorising members of Gen. MacArthur's occupation staff to attend inter-Governmental conferences as non-voting observers and permitting Japanese technicians also to attend when the General approved.

A proposal which would authorise foreign travel for business purposes is pending. Members said that objections to this had been voiced by several Allied Pacific nations because of restrictions by Gen. MacArthur on visits to Japan by Allied businessmen.

Critics argued it would be illogical to give the Japanese privileges denied to Allied businessmen.

COLABA SHOOTING MYSTERY ENDS

4 Suspects Remanded In Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The shooting terror of Colaba, clusive as the proverbial will-o-the wisp, who dodged the concentrated efforts of the city police for months on end, can now be definitely stated to have been laid by the heel. Police officials are certain that the epidemic of shooting outrages, which started at Khusrow Baug, Colaba, some months ago, and ended in the shooting at Azad Maidan some days ago, will now be a thing of the past. The one man, who is alleged to have been responsible for this series of shootings,—the killing of a watchman in Khusrow Baug, the wounding in the thigh of a cook a little later at Olive Road, and the shootings at Afghan Memorial Church and Azad Maidan, less than a week's interval—is now stated to be in the hands of the police

Baboo David alias Kalidas, who along with three alleged abettors was brought to the Esplanade Police Court this morning, by Inspector Sami of the Bombay. C.I.D. was ordered to be held in custody, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Sami stated that one service revolver, an automatic pistol and several cartridges had been seized from the accused's house at Nagpada. The discharged rounds of ammunitian picked up at the Afghan Memorial Church and Azad Maidan, were stated to be quite consistent with the bore and calibre of the seized guns.

Babu David, is learnt to be an ex-cook from Karachi, with a number of thefts to his eredit and the revolvers found with him, are learnt to be the property of an army captain, who had lodged a complaint about their disappearance some months ago.

PURSER OF SHIP BAILED OUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Willian Rennie, purser of the American steamer "S.S. William H. Allen," who was arrested by the Bombay Police yesterday, for selling to a bogus customer, three revolvers, one automatic pistol and 415 cartrirges, was ordered this morning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be released on bail.

24 HOURS AFTER CEASE FIRE

NO YIELDING TO GIRASDARS

DECISION TO STAND OR FALL WITH EXPLOITED

Dhebar Defends Saurashtra Government's Action In Razvi

RAJKOT, June 11 (A.P.I.): The Premier of Saurashtra Mr. U. N. Dhebar, addressing a public meeting here today defended government's intervention in the dispute between the Girasdars (landholders) and the tenants at Ravki which led to the arrest on June 4 of Girasdars under the Saurashtra Public Safety Measures Ordinance and forcible possession by the Government of wheat belonging to the Girasdars at Ravki under the Zamindars and Tenants Settlement of Rent Disputes Act.

The dispute related to the distribution of foodgrains according to the "anid" system which fixes the portions of the land produce to be surrendered to Government as land revenue both by the Girasdars and the tenants.

NO EXPLOITATION OF PEASANTRY

Analysing the whole situation Mr. Dhebar said the quarrel between the Girasdars and the tenants was one between the "poor landlords and the exploited peasantry." The Government had their sympathies with the poor girasdars. The Government he said, had never excluded and shall never exclude the girasdars and the bhayats from the class of the exploited people. But in the present case it was the question of preventing exploitation of the peasantry and the actual tiller of the soil. The present government being the representative of the exploited shall not withdraw the Saurashtra Public Safety Measures Ordinance and the Zamindar and Tenants Settlement of Rent Disputes Act as demanded by the girasdars and shall stand or fall with the exploited.

REMOVAL OF GRAIN

Referring to removal of foodgrains from Ravki by the Government the Prime Minister said the Government had waited patiently for two months and pleaded with both the parties to settle their dispute peacefully. The Government were forced to intervene in view of the approaching monsoon which would spoil the grains lying in the open.

Justifying promulgation of the Public Safety Measures Ordinance Mr. Dhebar said the act was in force throughout India. The Ordinance was all the more appropriate in Saurashtra "because the Government here is only three months old and its administrative set-up has just been completed against heavy odds".

Mr. Dhebar concluded by saying that the arrested girasdars could challenge before the High Court the legality of their detention which incidentally was not possible in other Provinces where the act was in force.

GIRASIAS' GRIEVANCES UNREDRESSED

Satyagrahis Fast & Threaten To Stay At Secretariat

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 12.

It is understood on behalf of Satyagrahi Girasias the following demands were placed before Saurashtra Government officer but they have not still accepted, and no compromise is reached. Girasdars are also going to pass the night to Saurashtra Secretariat, and many of them have not taken their food.

Demands were as under (1) release of Girasia leaders, (2) return of Rawki wheat, (3) removal of public safety ordinance and (4) removal of Ordinance regarding Girasdars and farmers.

CHINESE DOLLAR TUMBLING TO NEW LOW VALUES.

NANKING, June 13, (Reuter): In Shanghai today rumours of an imminent issue of Bank-notes of larger denominations before China's currency is changed sent the Chinese dollar tumbling to new low values. It took 1,800,000 Chinese dollars to buy one United States dollar on the black market—50,000 dollars more than yesterday.

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN PALESTINE

Arabs State Jews Fired First Shot And Broke Truce

U. N. O. OBSERVERS TAKE UP WORK IN HOLY LAND

LONDON, June, 12 (Reuter): Fighting continued in Palestine tonight more than twentyfour hours after the agreed 'cease fire.'

The Jews reported a fierce Arab onslaught south of the Sea of Galilee while the Syrians accused the Jews of a new attack on the southern sector of their northern front.

United Nations truce observers were already on their way to these two areas to probe earlier alleged violations of the four-week truce and the Mediator himself, Count Folke Bernadotte, was flying to Jerusalem from Cairo.

Jewish relief convoys have been rolling into Jerusalem from the Israeli Capital of Tel Aviv during the past few nights along a new road bypassing the Arab-held Bab el Wad—Latrun area, it was disclosed in Tel Aviv tonight.

The Arab grip on this area, scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the past week, had cut the main Tel Aviv—Jerusalem Highway.

The Tel Aviv 'communique' added that the Jewish Settlement of Ein Ged in the Jordan Valley was still under heavy Arab attack at noon today.

A Reuter Washington despatch said the United States had agreed to supply Count Bernadotte with three patrol vessels and three aircraft to carry truce observers.

The American Government was understood to be willing to send ten more military observers to the Holy Land if needed in addition to the 21 already sent at the country's request.

From both the United States and France Reuter despatches reported possible compromise peace moves already under way.

The Arab League States, reported to be forming a joint delegation to negotiate with Count Bernadotte, will send their Chiefs of Staff to meet the Arab Premiers in Cairo on Monday, according to a message from the Egyptian Capital.

Colonel Erik Delaval of Sweden, one of Count Bernadotte's personal staff and senior United Nations Palestine observer, was flying from Haifa to Damascus today to probe reports of fighting on the Palestine-Syrian frontier, Reuter learned in Haifa.

Other truce observers were travelling by land from Haifa to Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee) to investigate a Jewish complaint that Arabs attacked the lakeside settlement of Ein Gev.

Late last night a Jewish Government spokesman said in Tel Aviv that heavy fighting continued in the Jordan Valley south of Lake Tiberias 12 hours after the truce deadline. Fighting went on in the Jenin area until the afternon he added.

The Chief of Operations of the Israel Army told reporters that the South African United Nations representative, Mr. John Reedman, witnessed an Arab Legion attack in the Lydda area seven hours after the cease-fire should have begun.

In Cairo the Arab League claimed first truce breaking shots were fired by Jews.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed today that Count Bernadotte had asked Britain for air and sea transport for the truce observers.

This had been denied by the office of M. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General.

The Paris newspaper "Franc-Tireur" (Leftwing Socialist) said today that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, would meet two emissaries of King Abdullah of Transjordan in Paris next week to propose "Federation of middle-East States'.

In return for such a Federation, the Zionists would ask the Arabs to recognise Israel as an independent State.

The newspaper said its informant was "an important Zionist personality" in Berne, Switzerland.

Paris friends of Dr. Weizmann, however, "formally denied" the report.

French police at Port de Bouc said today that about 1,000 Jewish volunteers for Palestine embarked on a landing-craft, flying the Panamanian Flag which sailed last night with a large quantity of arms.

A Reuter despatch from Berlin quoted the American Commander in Germany, General Lucius D. Clay, as saying no special masures were being taken to suspend movement of Jews out of the American Zone during the Palestine truce.

70 GIRASDARS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Noisy Demonstration Before Secretariat

RAJKOT, June 12 (API)—For the second day in succession, Girasdars numbering over 500 took out a procersion today and marched to the Prime Minister's office shouting slogans demanding the release of their leaders and the return of grain taken possession of by the Government at Ravki on June 10. After demontrating for nearly two hours, they dispersed but took out another procession in the evening and staged a demonstration before the Secretariat.

About 70 Girasdars have started hungerstrike—40 of them before the Prime Minister's residence.

SAWHNEY WINS DOUBLES TITLES.

BRISTOL, June 12, (Reuter): In the West of England Lawn Tennis Championships S. Sawhney of India partnered by Miss J. Stork of Great Britain, won the Mixed Doubles title, beating Sumant Misra of India and Miss J. Curry of Great Britain by 6/1 4/6, 6/1

MR. LIU WINS 3RD ELECTION.

NANKING, June 12, (Reuter): Mr. Liu Che today won the third election held for Vice-President of the Control Yuan—China's highest supervisory organ—with 78 votes to 70.

CRISIS BREWING IN FRANCE

PARIS, June 12, (Reuter): The French National Assembly today adjourned its second session on the Six-Power Plans for Western Germany without having heard from a single orator-except Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault—a plea for ratification

Lobby observers were today more doubtful than at first whether the Government will get its vote on this issue, even by a small margin, when the debate resumes on Tuesday.

Feeling of the Assembly was indicated by the applause which several times greeted M. Pierre Cot, left-wing former Air Minister, when he called for rejection of the London proposals and the opening of negotiations on "a new basis".

Some observers here said that the first two days debate seemed to have resulted in a nationwide feeling that the proposals bode ill for France.

Even the Socialist spokesman M. Andre Philip, announced today that his party would want further assurances before rallying to the support of the Government, of which they are one of the principal pillars.

M. Bidault's long closely reasoned statement yesterday served only to confirm that what the French regard as the only effective form of controlling the Ruhr had been rejected, and the Foreign Minister himself emphasised that military security for the Western part of Europe was not yet provided.

MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA

India Government Earmarks 9 Acres Of Land At Rajghat

NEW DELHI, June 12 (UPI)—The Government of India, it is learnt, has decided to earmark about nine acres of land at Rajghat for building a suitable memorial in honour of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Government has already built a cement concrete slab within the enclosure which marks the hallowed spot where Gandhiji's last remains were cremated. Above this concrete slab flies the Indian national flag.

A road connecting the main Bela road and an enclosure fitted with electric lights have also been built.

Urdu To Be Compulsory All Over Pakistan

CALCUTTA, June 12, (A.P.I.): The Advisory Board of Education for Pakistan has recommended that Urdu should be a compulsory subject from the secondary stage all over Pakistan, it is revealed here today by Prof. Rajkumar Chakravarti, the only Hindu representative in the Board.

The meeting of the Board was held in Karachi last week and, according to Prof. Chakravarti some of its resolutions laid down the future educational policy of Pakistan, affecting also the minorities living there.

Government House News

GANESHKHIND, June 12 (API)—The Governor of Bombay received Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinghji, G.O. C.-in-C. Southern Command

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh, accompanied by Kunwarani Kamleshwar Dayal, visited the Meteorological Office, Poona, where they were received by Mr. S. Basu, Deputy Director General of Observatories (forecasting) and other officers. They were conducted round the premises and watched a demonstration or radio-sonde observations.

BOMBAY'S FIRST MONSOON SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thunder and lightning accompanied bounteous showers as the first monsoon burst hit the parched city in the early hours of this morning.

The torrent was, however, short-lived and the actual rainfall was poor varying from 73 cents in Colaba to 13 cents at Santa Cruz.

The long awaited break came at about 3 a.m. when rain began to pour in cascades as if the sky had been rent. Flashes of lightning and peals of thunder followed and woke the sleeping city.

Lightning struck at two places. A coconut tree at Dadar was hit and near the Maruthi temple a deep pit was made in a road.

Despite the morning rain, the day was as hot and sultry as ever before but a few light showers in the evening brought down the temperature a little.

Weather experts at Santa Cruz, said tonight that cloudy weather with occasional rain during night and morning would continue in Bombay during the next two days.

The Santa Cruz Weather Station said that the monsoon continued strong on the Malabar Coast Calicut recording four inches of rain. A depression had formed in East Central Arabian Sea with its centre about 300 miles south-west of Bombay. It was likely to move north-eastwards—The monsoon was expected to advance into the South Konkan during the next 36 hours.

Stop Press

U. S. PLANES ODRERED TO RETURN TO HOME BASES

FRANKFURT, June 12 (Reuter)—A number of American air force planes, which have been standing by Cyprus to evacuate American nationals from Palestine in case of extreme emergency, have been ordered to return immediately to their home bases in Germany.

RAZVI BLUSTERS WHILE MONCKTON PARLEYS

MOUNTING RAZAKAR 'ZOOLUM' IN VILLAGES

HYDERABAD REFUGEES POUR INTO BERAR

BOMBAY, June 12, (U.P.I.): Shri Ramchandra Rao Deshpande, a prominent State worker, and his son were shot dead by Razakars in the presence of their family members, according to a report received here from Hyderabad State.

Village Raized

An armed band of 100 strong Razakars, assisted by the State police forces, attacked village Sawargaon, in Nanded District, on June 2, according to a bulletin issued by the Hyderabad State Congress today.

They opened fire on the defenceless villagers killing 14 of them. Although unarmed the villagers struggled against the Razakars killing three of them with lathis.

Subsequently the Razakars broke the villagers resistance and ransacked the village and set it on fire before retiring.

The Homeless villagers, the victims of Razakars wrath, have trekked to the Indian territory for shelter.

Terrorisation of non-Muslim workers in the Nizam's territory is reported by the Hyderabad State Congress in their late bulletin in Bombay today.

Shri Manohar Rao Deshpande is reported to have been arrested by the Nizam's police for finding him reading the "Marathwada".

Shri Laxmi Kant Rao, another worker, who was arrested, attempted to escape from the police custody. His attempt was foiled and he was brutally tortured in the police lockup.

Shri Tewari, a prominent merchant of Aurangabad, has been arrested, besides many other workers.

RAZVI'S BLUSTER

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 12. (UPI): "If you (the Indian Union) give up casting greedy eyes upon the Golconda Fort, I will cease to look at the Red Fort; if a single soldier of yours penetrates into our territory, Lakhs of our people will be seen fleeing and our morals will be turned into morals of war."

Thus observed Qasim Razvi addressing a public meeting held here last night to celebrate the Hyderabad Sovereignty Day.

Referring to the reported order issued by the Union Government to pursue raiders into Hyderabad territory, he said: "Heaven knows what will happen. As soon as the Indian Army penetrates in the Hyderabad State territory, chaos will set in from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin and lakhs of people fleeing from Hyderabad will stand in the way of the Indian army like the civilians who intercepted the march of the French Army. But if you become friendly towards us, We shall all treat Hindus as our best friends."

QUESTION OF PLEBISCITE

Referring to the question of plebiscite, Qasim Razvi said:

"They (Indian Union) insisted on ascertaining the will of the people in regard to the issue of accession or independence. We accepted their challenge and offered the plebiscite, but now they refuse to hold it and demand the establishment of responsible Government first. This demand is just like cutting a person's throat and then asking him to undergo treatment. This unconstitutional and undemocratic attitude on the part of the Indian Union has made the Hyderabad case stronger than ever."

Concluding, he said: "We are not afraid of the economic blockade which is going to make us self-sufficient. You may kill thousands of us and it will only reinforce our urge for independence. We shall demonstrate to the world that we are prepared to go through the worst possible ordeals, but will not lose our patience. On our part, we will never do any harm to children women and oppressed people."

JAMIAT'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, June 12, (API): Maulana Hafizur Rahman, General Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind in a statement today said that Mr. Kasim Razvi, the Hyderabad Majlis leader, was under a delusion if he thought that "Indian Muslims were going to be pawn in his dirty game" and would act against the interests of their country.

"The Jamiat views on the Hyderabad question," the Maulana said," are quite clear. We have always clearly said that the proper place for Hyderabad is in the Indian Union. Geography, economic and political considerations demand it.

"A settlement which may ensure Hyderabad's rightful place in the Union can be effected only through mutual goodwill and understanding, but Mr. Kasim Razvi's mischievous outbursts are making the question more and more difficult and complicated to solve. He is proving an unwise friend of the Nizam and Hyderabad. He is proving a menace to the peace of this subcontinent."

LOOTING AND MURDER

NAGPUR, June 12 (API)—Reports of further Razakar atrocities from some border villages in the Nizam's territory have been received here. As "reprisal" for the alleged burning of Bamni Police Station (in the Nizam's State) innocent villagers of the adjacent area are being subjected to terrorism.

In a three-day continuous raid upon the village Usad in the Nizam's territory, properties belonging to the Hindus were looted, women molested and some villagers speared to death. After seizing all the firearms belonging to the Hindus on May 29, the raiders attacked Hindu houses next day and looted property worth Rs. 40,000. The raid continued for the third day when six women were molested and twenty persons were severely injured with spears resulting in the death of three women.

Razakars also attacked Dongargaon, another village in the Nizam's State when they butchered men and molested women. They later ransacked Wadona (in the Nizam's State) and looted a bania.

Two Hindu women of Hingoli who were coming to Basim, within Indian border, were stopped at the Customs Post and relieved of fifteen tolas of gold.

Exodus From Hyderabad

The influx of Hindu refugees from Hyderabad State territory into the Indian Union territory of Berar has appreciably increased during the last two days, according to reports received here.

Panick-stricken villagers from the Hyderabad State territory are reported to have moved their families for places of safety to the Indian territory following rumours suggesting the possibility of an armed conflict between the Indian Union and Hyderabad. An accurate estimate of these refugees who are pouring daily from Hyderabad territory is not available, but the number is believed to be increasing daily.

BORDER AREAS CALM

The situation within the Indian Union territory on the C.P.-Hyderabad border extending over five hundred miles is perfectly calm, according to a C.P. Government official who returned after an extensive tour of the entire border area. The morale of our people is excellent, he said, and there is not the least sign of panic or nervousness. Along the whole border a number of police posts have been set up and members of the special armed force continue intensive patrolling.

As a result of training imparted by village home guards, the people in villages within the Indian border are fully prepared to repel aggressors in case of an attack by armed Razakars from Hyderabad territory.

FULLY PREPARED

The same official source pointed out that while armed Razakar incursions into other parts of the Indian territory have been more frequent during the last eight months, there were only two real border incidents on the C.P.-Hyderabad border, obviously because the raiders knew of the adequate and strong protective measures which the C.P. Government had taken along the entire border area. People within the Indian border thus felt assured of the prompt assistance in the event of aggression and have been entirely free from fear of any kind, he added.

(SEE PAGE 9)

HYDERABAD TALKS IN DEHRA DUN TO-DAY

Monckton Meets Mountbatten: Nizam's New Formula

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 12.

Nizam's Constitutional Adviser Monckton arrived here this afternoon and is staying at the Government House. His new proposal will be discussed by Lord Mountbatten with Sardar Patel tomorrow at Dehra Dun where he will be joined by Pandit Nehru. Sardar Baldeo Singh, Mr. H. M. Patel, Mr. V. P. Menon and Mr. Gopalswamy Ayyangar.

The "United Press of India" reports:

Sir Walter Monckton immediately after his arrival met Lord Mountbatten and is understood to have acquainted him with the details of the formula, which the Nizam has sent.

This has created a feeling of optimism as it is thought that after the "leave it or take it" stand taken by the Nehru Government, Sir Walter might not like to come up with any proposal which would not meet the minimum demands of the Government of India.

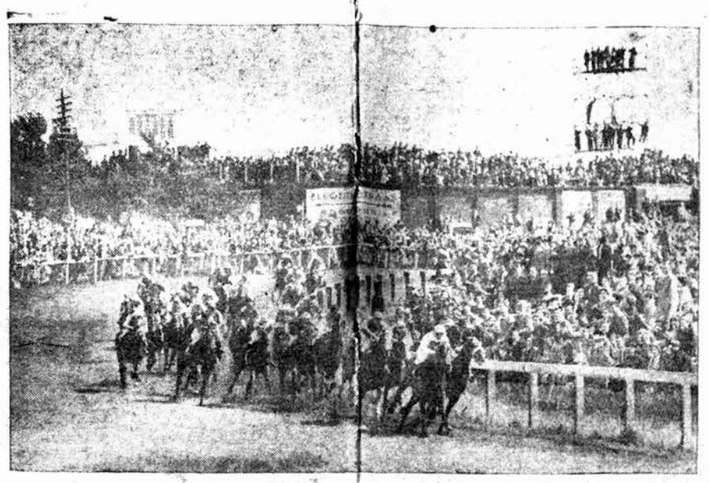
THE MONCKTON MISSION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 12 (A. P. I.): Sir Walter Monckton's mission to Delhi is to explore the possibility of a resumption of the Indo-Hyderabad negotiations on the basis of a new formula of accession on the three main subjects of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications, it is reliably learnt.

According to this revised formula, the overriding clause", described as one of the rocks on which the previous tentative proposals foundered, is replaced by special powers to be vested in the Nizam. While it is proposed that parallel legislation should remain, the clause, by which the Indian Union legislation automatically became operative in Hyderabad if the State Legislature failed to pass similar legislation is sought to be dropped, and instead it is proposed that the overriding powers be vested in the Nizam who will issue an ordinance enforcing the Indian Union legislation in the State.

As the effect will be the same the Nizam's Government hope that the formula will be acceptable to the Indian Union. In return the Nizam's Government will press the Indian Union to concede the principle of parity "to begin with". Should the Indian Union accept this as the basis for further negotiations, it is gathered that the Hyderabad delegation may be in Delhi again next week for "a further round of discussions." The issue of plebiscite may then recede to the background.

A THRILLING MOMENT IN THE DERBY



A view of Britain's greatest horse race at Epsom. "My Love" is seen leading while the horses come round the Tottenham Corner.

Textiles For Pakistan

BOMBAY, June 12 (U.P.I.): Pakistan has resumed purchases of Indian cloth and yarn and the Pakistan Textile Mission which arrived in Bombay in the early part of this month has bought considerable quantities, it was learned here today.

The members of the mission, it is reported, interviewed all these days scores of Indian cloth dealers who saw them with samples of textiles and their quotations. The Pakistanis struck deals whenever and wherever it suited them, always keeping in view the quality of textiles offered and their low cost.

Although the head of the Pakistan Textile Mission, Mr. Habibullah, is returning to Karachi on the 13th of June, the purchases will continue upto the end of August 1948 when the Indo-Pakistan Cloth-Cotton Exchange Agreement signed in March last expires.

Commenting on the deals which the Pakistan Textile Mission has made with individual Indian suppliers, a prominent Indian millowner said: "Pakistanis are lucky that they have come to Bombay at a time when the prices of Textiles have declined considerably, owing to the uncertainnty in Indian cloth markets. While Pakistanis gave us their cotton at a fancy price, we are parting with Indian cloth for comparatively low rates."

"PRISONER OF POLITBURO

Truman's Hit At Stalin

EUGENE (Oregon), June 12. (Reuter): President Truman likes "old Joe" Stalin, but he believes that as a "prisoner of the Politburo" the Soviet Premier makes agreements that he cannot keep.

That was the charge made by Mr. Truman during a stop here last night on his trans-continental train tour.

175 ARRESTED IN DELHI

Elaborate Measures To Safegaurd Peace

NEW DELHI, June 12 (UPI)—In view of the tense situation created by persistent rumours, the Delhi Administration have taken elaborate measures to meet an emergency. Prime Minister Nehru is taking personal interest in the maintenance of law and order in the province.

Barbed wire enclosures have been placed at strategic points, and all vehicles coming to Delhi are being searched. Special police have been posted at the Delhi Junction. Vigorous patrolling continues.

So far nearly 175 arrests have been made of suspects under the Punjab Safety Act.

LATER

More Persons Rounded Up

NEW DELHI, June 12 (API)—Further rounding up of persons whose activities are suspected to be prejudicial to the public tranquility and peace continue today and upto this evening, two dozen persons had been arrested.

One hundred and eightyfive persons have so far been arrested in connection with the peace drive and detained under the Punjab Public Safety Act as extended to Delhi Province.

U. P. BAN ON TRAVEL TO PAKISTAN

ALIGARH, June 12. (API): The District Magistrate Aligarh, has promulgated section 144 in the Municipal limit of Aligarh, Hathras, Sikandrarao, and Atrauli. The carrying of lathis, sticks or any other weapon has been prohibited.

No person in Aligarh District will leave for any station within the Hyderabad State territories or Pakistan without the District Magistrate's permits.

SAURASHTRA CUSTOMS

India Government To Take Over Administration

NEW DELHI, June 12 (A.P.I.): The Government of India and the Saurashtra Government have reached an agreement under which the former will take over the customs rights and administration of customs in the ports of the Saurashtra State and collect and retain the customs revenue at the ports, says a Press Note.

In consideration for this the Government of India will pay compensation to the Saurashtra State on an equitable basis the details of which will be settled by the two Governments.

The Government of India have also agreed to remove the Viramgam Customs Cordon as soon as the Technical and administrative arrangements for taking over the customs administration are completed.

Jobs For Axed Personnel

Bombay Government's Directive To Recruiting Agencies

BOMBAY, June 12 (UPI)—The Bombay Government has issued strict instructions to all Governmental agencies of recruitment to give preference to retrenched personnel, the "United Press" learns from a reliable source.

Special machinery has been established to see that this directive is translated in action and a number of employees of the Rationing and Supply Departments have already been appointed to posts in the Secretariat where recruitment is made by the Public Service Commission.

The total number of persons employed, according to the same source, in the temporary departments is 1,100 representing little less than one per cent of the total number of Government employees.

Plans For "C.Rs" Taking Over

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 12

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General designate will arrive at Palam airport by the Governor-General's plane at 4 p.m. on the 20th June. He will be received by the Prim Minister Pandit Nehru, the President of the Constituent Assembly, Babu Rajendra Prasad, and the Speaker of the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Mavlankar and the chiefs of the three Defence Services at the airport. Mr. Rajagopalachari will drive straight to the Government House. He will inspect a Guard of Honour at the Government House where he will received by the Mountbattens on the steps of the big house. The same evening, Pandit Nehru and the Government of India will give a reception to say farewell to the Mountbattens.

The Mountbatten will leave Palam airport at 7-30 the next morning (June 21). They will drive in state to the gate of the Government House prior to which the Governor-General will inspect a Guard of Honour and bid it goodbye.

Mr. Rajagopalachari will be sworn in at 10-30 a.m.

Uncertain Factors In Sterling Talks

INDIA CONCERNED MORE WITH GOODS THAN CASH

E. R. P. And Speculative Trends In London Parleys

LONDON, June 12 (Reuter): A highly authoritative, though unofficial opinion expressed today was that the duration of the new sterling agreement, now being negotiated in London between Britain and India and Pakistan, is one of the least of the problems facing the three parties, Cables Reuter's financial editor.

This expert thought that "the real heart of the present negotiations" lies in settling the price of the British military stores and other installations sold to the Governments of India and Pakistan, and the rate to be applied in capitalising the sterling pensions to British members of the Indian Civil Service and others who have retired from the service of India and Pakistan. The British Government is to take over the annual cost of these pensions against a reduction in the sterling balances of the two Dominions.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Unofficial estimates of the aggregate of such capital transactions have ranged from £350 million to £500 million. Even if nothing more than this were settled in the current talks getting the best terms for so huge a sum of money would alone justify the strength of the present delegations from India and Pakistan, which have been freely described as the most distinguished financial teams ever to have left the sub-continent.

Both India and Pakistan want to get such matters satisfactorily settled, so that they may know just how much working capital they have in hand for future use. Deduction of these capital items and of that part of the sterling assets which would be immobilised as currency reserves, would reduce the aggregate sterling balances to much more manageable proportions than is commonly supposed.

CONSIDERABLE DIVERGENCIES

So far the two sides have stated their respective positions—which, needless to say, have shown considerable divergencies. The negotiators should come to grips with these in the coming week, unless frustrated by the double obscurity about the European recovery programme.

In principle there is no divergence about the duration or the new agreement, but the sheer uncertainties of the future may make it difficult to settle. All are agreed that the six months duration of previous agreements was impossibly short, since it forced the financial experts of the three countries into almost continuous consultations: within a few weeks of signing one agreement, they had to start arrangements for negotiating the next.

ANNUAL REVIEW INEVITABLE

But all are agreed also, this expert believed, that even if the agreement were to cover the next three or four years, it might well have to provide for review at the end of each year, since no-one can know how the balance of trade of India and Pakistan will work out so far ahead.

The balance of trade, it was pointed out, must depend on the "terms of trade", the varying relationship between the prices India and Pakistan will get for their exports and those they have to pay for their imports. It is difficult to predict price relationships for even a short time ahead—as rather strikingly illustrated by the recent jocular remark of Sir Stafford Cripps that if he knew how Britain's terms of trade would stand after the next harvest, he would be on the Chicago Wheat Market. Predicting such things for several years ahead is simply beyond human power.

TRADE FACTORS

If the terms of trade should in future go against India or Pakistan, they might need more dollars than would have been allocated to them under the new agreement. Their own unpredictable future harvests would tend to aggravate this swing, whichever direction it took. If in any year India again needed big imports of grain from the Western Hemisphere, they would not only burden her balance of payments but would also tend to turn Western Hemisphere grain prices against her and against other importers, notably including Britain.

If, on the other hand, the terms of trade turned in favour of India and Pakistan and, at the same time the Gold and Dollar Reserves of the Sterling Area were being reduced below the danger line, Britain might have to ask—on her own behalf and on that of the Sterling Area as a whole—that the share of India and Pakistan be somewhat reduced.

E. R. P. UNCERTAINTIES

Uncertainties about E.R.P. allocations underline this aspect. It was added. Whatever may be the technical theories against expenditure of E.R.P. funds, there is no doubt that Britain would feel far safer in allocating the requisite dollars to India and Pakistan if she knew how much of her own import programme will be paid for by E.R.P. grants and loans. For the current year Britain still does not know how much she will get. For the ensuing years she does not know—and will not for a very long time—whether she will get anything.

This expert believed that the Indian delegation is far more concerned to have releases from the sterling balances expressed in terms of solid goods, particularly capital goods for the expansion of Indian industry, than to have fixed sums of mere cash released at stated intervals over the next few years. Delivery dates of the goods might be intrinsically more important than release dates of the money.

MAKESHIFT OR TANGIBLE"

Subject to the provision for annual review, an agreement covering three or four years was not ruled out. On such matters as the release of sterling balances and, above all allocations of dollars, it still remained to be seen whether it would be possible to reach anything more than makeshift arrangements covering the next twelve months.

That Britain cannot see far ahead in such commitments is self-evident from the position at the moment of writing. Unless the bilateral agreements are signed by July 3, all United States aid must be suspended. If that did happen, Britain would be driven to some desperate short term expedients. One may have faith that it will not happen, simply because it would be so disruptive, but for the moment it rests only on faith. The actual position is simply that Washington has submitted draft agreements, the European countries have found them unacceptable, and the appropriations, still of uncertain amount, will not even emerge from Senate Committee for some days.

Given agreement in the two main capital items between Britain and India and Pakistan it might be felt that, as regards the other items, there is no great objective difference between a four-year agreement renewable annually or a one year agreement with provision for three annual extensions. But the longer term agreement would look the better, and its achievement was not ruled out today.

Soviet Invasion Scare

LONDON, June 12 (U.P.I.): Soviet plans for invasion of France, Italy and Scandinavia for political pressure in the Western Europe aimed at forestalling the Western Union Defence plan are quoted in the report issued today by the International Committee for study of European questions, which is signed by Lord Vansittart, Lord Brabazon and several British and French M.P.'s. The report has been forwarded to all ex-Allied Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY MIGHT

The report states that half of the total strength of Russia's peace-time army of three million men are stationed in Eastern Europe. In the air she perfected four-engined bomber of super-fortress type, jet-propelled fighters comparable with the jet-spitfire British vampire and other modern prototype bombers and fighters. She has a submarine fleet, probably by far the largest in the world, estimated at between 200 to 250 submarines. To the Russia's forces should be added those of her satellite States, continues the report, and combined armies of Russia and her satellites in Eastern Europe today approximate to two million men.

'Neither in Western nor in South Western Europe is there at present an army comparable in strength which could oppose them", the report adds. It therefore, stresses the necessity of strictest vigilance on the part of the Western European Governments and particularly America which has an armament greatly superior in quality to that of the Soviet Army. America, the report says, has not only atom bomb but other atomic weapons, action of which can probably cover far greater areas than the atom bomb itself. She is also well ahead with the study of meteorological warfare which is likely to become most destructive of all.

FORESTALLING U. S. RE-ARMAMENT

The report adds that although military action would perhaps make the Soviet Union lose what four years of political action gained for her, nevertheless it is probable that during the coming months Russia will attempt to take advantage of the military position she holds to bring the maximum pressure to bear on other powers before the general staffs of the five Western Powers have been able to co-ordinate their plans of defence and before American rearmament plans have been carried very far.

"For over three or more months various Governments and general staffs of the Western Nations have been receiving reports which appear somewhat disturbing, some mentioning concentrations of the Soviet forces in the East which are true. Others report existence of Soviet plans to invade France, Italy and Scandinavia and even indicate probable dates when these invasions will take place "continued the report which, however, warns that it is advisable to realise that Russia has every interest in achieving her aims through political pressure rather than through war.

SUB-INSPECTOR BEATEN TO DEATH

ERNAKULAM, June 12 (A. P. I.): A police sub-inspector who went to investigate a case of trespass into the settlements lands in a village about 20 miles from Ernakulam was attacked by a Communist mob and beaten to death according to a communique issued by the Cochin Government.

British Capital Goods Supply To India & Pakistan

BOTTOMLEY EXPLAINS DIFFICULTIES IN WAY OF MEETING DEMAND

LONDON, June 12. (Reuter): Britain's Overseas Trade Minister, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, in an exclusive interview today disclosed that India and Pakistan received 12 per cent of Britain's total export of capital goods to the world in 1947, radios Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

In Britain's total overall exports to the world, the proportions of capital goods was in the neighbourhood of 28 per cent, but in the case of India, and Pakistan, the proportion of such goods was 42 per cent.

Of machinery alone, India and Pakistan share was 17 per cent of the grand total for all countries. These proportions were appreciably higher than the exports to other countries, including those of the British Commonwealth.

Bottomley added that the total United Kingdom exports to the whole world in 1947 were valued at £1,137 million of which India and Pakistan received 92 million.

The export of capital goods to the whole world totalled £318 million of which India and Pakistan got £39 million.

Exports of machinery alone to all countries were £180 million, and those to India and Pakistan £30,000,000.

He explained that the capital he was discussing comprised 80 per cent of total exports of machinery, vehicles, and electrical goods. Earlier he had reminded me that the figure of last year's United Kingdom trade to India and Pakistan represented three times the value of the last full pre-war year.

Mr. Bottomley explained Britain's present difficulties in relating India and Pakistan's known urgent need for capital imports.

"We were the first industrial power in the world," he said. "As a result much of the machinery of our factories and other establishments is out of date. In some cases plants have been improved to bring them in line with the modern development of industry in such countries as the United States of America. Elsewhere, due to the war, and the consequent dislocation of our industry, we are still lagging behind."

"We have first to re-equip and modernise our own industry," said the Minister, "in order that we can properly tackle the task of supplying such countries as India and Pakistan with the goods they may need, not only at this moment, but in the next 20, 30 and even 50 years as their own industrial effort develops. Only by getting our own industry in order can we be in a position to help India and Pakistan to industrialise their own countries as rapidly as possible."

"India and Pakistan," he said, "are aware that at the moment our steel production is increasing, and they naturally ask if they can, as a consequence, have more capital goods. The answer is that the extra steel goes to pay for the essential raw materials and food that we must have, and into the rebuilding of our own industry so that it can properly grapple with the longterm job of supplying India, Pakistan and other countries with the capital equipment and other equipment they so badly need."

Mr. Bottomley said it was necessary for the United Kingdom to get her technical and skilled men to assist this development.

"We are training men and are looking forward to the day when we can do all that we now wish to do to help India and Pakistan. The next three or four years will, however, still be difficult," he said.

Even as things were, he considered the amount of United Kingdom production going to India and Pakistan impressive not only in comparison to British exports elsewhere, but also in relation to her total United Kingdom production for all purposes.

Cricket Championship Table

LONDON, June 12, (Reuter): Leading six positions in the County Championship table, including matches played yesterday, are as follows:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No decision	First Innings Lead in Match Lost	First Innings Lead in Match Drawn	Points
Derbyshire	8	5	1	2	0	0	2	68
Glamorgan	7	5	1	1	0	0	1	60
Warwick	8	4	1	3	0	0	1	52
Middlesex	8	4	1	3	0	0	1	52
Surrey	7	4	2	1	0	0	1	52
Yorkshire	7	3	2	2	0	0	1	48
						2	0	44

First Six Batsmen:	Innings	Not Outs	Runs	Highest Innings	Average
C. Washbrook	12	2	862	200	86.20
G. H. Doggart	10	1	635	215 (not out)	70.50
H. E. Dollery	15	3	801	167	66.75
L. Hutton	14	2	798	176 (not out)	66.50
J. F. Crapp	14	2	762	127	63.50
A. H. Kardar	10	2	464	138 (not out)	58.00

First Six In Bowling	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
C. Gladwin	286	80	580	42	13.33
T. L. Pritchard	324.3	74	816	53	15.39
J. H. Wardle	414	170	864	56	15.42
N. G. Hever	211	41	533	34	15.67
G. H. Pope	297.4	80	662	42	15.76
V. Brokerick	349.4	111	744	41	18.14

Australian Averages: Batting:	Innings	Not Outs	Runs	Highest Innings	Average
D. G. Bradman	9	0	868	187	96.44
K. R. Miller	8	2	541	202 (not out)	90.16
W. A. Brown	12	1	800	200	72.72
G. G. Barnes	9	0	540	176	60.00
S. J. Loxton	7	1	310	120	51.66
R. A. Saggers	5	2	155	104 (not out)	51.66
A. R. Morris	11	0	545	184	49.54
A. L. Hassett	10	2	366	110	45.75
R. N. Harvey	10	3	296	100 (not out)	42.28
W. Johnson	9	1	234	80	29.25
R. A. Hammence	10	1	251	92	27.88
D. Tallon	6	1	119	50 (not out)	23.80
R. Lindwall	7	1	130	57	21.66
W. A. Johnston	7	2	71	24	14.20
D. Ring	6	1	67	53	13.40
C. L. McCool	6	0	75	50	12.50
E. R. Toshack	5	0	20	8	4.00

Australian Bowling	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
W. A. Johnston	251	95	438	36	12.16
Lindwall	166.5	40	370	29	12.75
Miller	183.3	40	444	33	13.55
McCool	142.2	39	347	21	16.52
I. Johnson	241.4	74	634	38	16.68
Toshack	249.5	77	489	28	17.46
Loxton	77	24	141	7	20.14
Ring	213.5	64	488	20	24.40
Barnes	35.4	14	72	2	36.00

FREE COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN W. BENGAL

Advisory Committee's Recommendation: 90,000 Teachers To Be Recruited

CALCUTTA, June 12 (API)—The Education Advisory Committee of the West Bengal Government at its meeting today, recommended immediate introduction of free compulsory primary education for children between the ages of six and 11 all over the province.

If the recommendation is accepted by the Provincial Government about 1,00,000 boys and girls will have to undergo a five-year course which will be organised round creative activities. After a final test, students will be eligible either to join the secondary schools or senior basic schools or technical schools.

To give full effect to the whole scheme, as many as 90,000 trained matriculate teachers will be necessary to teach the children in about 18,000 primary schools all over the province.

WHO BOMBED JAP FISHING BOATS?

Mysterious 9 Four- Engined Bombers With American Markings Sighted

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA, June 12 (Reuter): Nine four-engined aircraft with American markings bombed a group of Korean fishing boaes off Japan on Tuesday according to the first official police report on the incident issued today.

The markings were on the body a star inside a circle but the aircraft were not identified, the report added. They came from the west and returned after strafing the boats for 20 minutes. Fourteen fishermen were killed, ten were wounded and nine boats sunk.

Earlier reports said only one plane was involved.

The scene of the incident was the Dokto Islands—also known as Liancourt rock—two uninhabited rocks about 80 miles east of Korea and about 30 miles south of the 38th parallel dividing the American and Soviet zones of Korea.

United States Army authorities in Korea reiterated today that no Korean-based aircraft were in the vicinty of the strafing on Tuesday. Irquiries were being made in Tokyo whether any aircraft from Japan were over the area, they stated.

SIND GOVERMENT TAKES POSSESSION

Premises Of Hindu Colleges And Schools

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 9.

On the pretext that with the exodus of Hindus, the local colleges run by the D. J Sind Collegiate Board would not be conducted properly, the Government of Sind have now taken possession of all the colleges along with their buildings and other assets, valued at over Rs. 35 lakhs.

Similarly, the Government propose to take possession of all School buildings—primary, secondary as well as high schools belonging to the Hindus since there are no Hindus to run them nor any Hindu students to take education. The Government therefore, propose to run all these schools also for the benefit of Muslim students.

It will be recalled that almost all these school and college buildings are mostly occupied by Muslim refugees; some of them ever since August 1947.

FRENCH-NETHERLANDS AGREEMENT

PARIS, June 12. (Reuter): A new commercial agreement between France and the Netherlands was initialled here yesterday, it was officially announced tonight.

RUSSIA LIFTS BAN ON TRAIN TRAFFIC TO BERLIN

U. S. Military Governor Disbelieves Moscow Story Of Faulty Documentation

BERLIN, June 12, (Reuter): The Russian authorities in Germany lifted a twenty-four-hour ban on train traffic to berlin from the west this afternoon. By tonight the Railways were returning to normal.

The first freight train for Berlin passed through Helmstedt, British border station, at 6-00 p.m. (local time) and thirty other trains held up at various points in the Russian zone since last night began moving again.

The Russian authorities told British transport Officials this morning that western trains for Berlin could not be accepted because of "traffc congestion", a statement described by British spokesmen as "non-sensical"

General Lucius Clay, United States Military Governor, said earlier this afternoon that the Russians had sent a representative to Helmstedt to discuss the ban. He had not been told of the move in advance, and did not believe the trains had been stopped because of faulty documentation.

General Clay told reporters he understood the trains were properly documented, and he knew of no congestion in Berlin's goods yards.

A Helmstedt Railway Official announced afterwards that rail traffic would recommence at 5 p.m. local time, under a "tentative" arrangement, but later said the departure of the first train had been delayed an hour. This delay was not caused by further difficulties with the Russians.

IRAQI MINISTER RESIGNS

BAGDAD, June 12. (Reuter): Mr. Mohamed Mahdi Kuba, Iraqi Minister of Supply, today tendered his resignation, and it was accepted.

Mr. Sadiq Ali Bassam, finance Minister, has been appointed acting supply Minister.

Danish Ship Strikes Mine

150 FEARED LOST

Survivors Tell Tragic Story Of Mishap Off Jutland

COPENHAGEN, June 11, (Reuter): One hundred and fifty persons were feared lost today in Denmark's worst peace-time sea disaster when the passenger ship "Kjobenhavn" (1,688 tons) struck a mine and sank before dawn off Jutland. Tonight 225 of those aboard were known to have been rescued. Divers were struggling beneath the turbulent waters of the Kattergat to release bodies trapped in the wreckage and planes were still flying over the scene in search of survivors.

Another Danish steamship, the "Iregga" took off 220 passengers, according to Captain Kiil, Master of the "Kjobenhavn," who told of his "terrible experience" when death struck his ship in the darkness.

All passengers on board the "Kjobenhavn" were believed to be of Scandinavian nationality.

The British destroyer "Onslaught" and the submarine "Truncheon", visiting north Denmark, stood by to help if needed

TRAGIC PICTURE

A tragic picture of sudden death striking the "Kjobenhavn" while many of its passengers were asleep was pieced together by survivors lying in hospitals, hotels and hastily-improvised first aid centres in the peaceful old city of Aalbery.

Some told of hearing screams of people trapped behind cabin doors jammed by the force of the explosion. Other passengers were killed by planks flung from the cargo hatches as the ship heeled over.

Captain Kiil said: "The explosion occurred aft and the ship settled in the shallow water almost perpendicular."

RETURN OF BAO DAI TO THRONE

France Accords Support To Move

GENEVA, June 12. (Reuter): M. Van Binh, Secretary to ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, declared here that France supported the return of Bao Dai to the throne as the "only guarantee of lasting peace for Viet Nam"

Last Saturday on board the French cruiser "Duguay trouin" France and Viet Nam signed an agreement under which the French recognised the independence of Viet Nam within the French Union.

Bao Dai, former ruler of the Indo-Chinese states of Tonkin and Annam, was one of the signatories of the agreement

"The Emperor will shortly be summoned back to the throne by the provisional Viet Nam Government", M. Van Binh declared, adding, "after his return, when conditions of complete peace have been re-established, a plebiscite will be held in which over 80 per cent. of the electorate are expected to approve the monarchy".

M. Van Binh said that Bao Dai, at present in Geneva, after a three months visit to the Far East, would leave for Cannes on Monday to join his wife and children.

EX-PREMIER OF SIAM TO FACE TRIAL

Alleged To Have A Hand In King's Death

BANGKOK June 12, (Reuter)

Pridi Panomyong, former Siamese Premier and wartime anti-Japanese resistance leader, will soon face trial here in connection with the assassination of 21-year-old King Ananda Mahidol two years ago, it was authoritatively learned here today

The Siamese foreign office is understood to have sought the extradition of the former Premier who is at present reported to be on his way to London from Singapore his trial for the King's assassination was demanded by a commission which investigated the King's death

GANDHI MEMORIAL STAMPS

NEW DELHI, June 12. (U.P.I.): The first consignment of Gandhi memorial stamps, which will be on sale from August 14 next, will be brought to India tomorrow from Berne, Switzerland by an Air-India International Plane.

Saurashtra Letter

RADHANPUR MEASURES FOR MEETING FOOD SHORTAGE IN STATE

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 8:— A meeting of the prominent persons of the Radhanpur State was convened recently by the Dewan when the growing scarcity of foodgrains in the state was discussed and measures to meet this contingency devised.

The Government has advanced Rs. 35,000 to the cultivators as taqavi loans, and a canal is being dug for diverting the surplus water of the Saraswati River near Raphao. The authorities are also approaching the Bombay Government for food allocation in order to ease the situation.

BALASINOR MUSLIM LEAGUE DISSOLVES

Mr. Abde Ali, President of the Balasinor State Muslim League has recently declared the League's decision to dissolve itself and pledge the Muslims' loyalty to the Dominion of India.

Madhyabharat Capital To Remain In Gwalior

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, June 11

Taking over of the Indore State administration by the Madhyabharat Union Government being impossible before the 16th June owing to the stay of the Maharaja of Indore in America and the rainy season in Malwa being very near, the capital of the Madhyabharat Union is not being taken from Gwalior to Indore even for the summer season.

"S. S. Stanvac" In Distress

COLOMBO, June 12 (Reuter)—The S.S. "Stanvac" Calcutta, (9 933 tons) carrying 15,000 tons of petrol, was today reported to be in distress in the Bay of Bengal. "Stanvac's" position was given as 11.18 degrees north and 70.30 degrees east. She was reported to be drifting East by South at the rate of 38 miles daily. The ship is owned by the Petroleum Company, Ltd.

Squally conditions prevailed in Colombo harbour which was swept by 62 miles-an-hour-gale yesterday. Ships due last night arrived today. Ships due today were arriving late.

NO FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS TO TRIPURA

Alleged Violation Of Inter Dominion Agreement

AGARTALA (Tripura State), June 11 (API)—Inspite of the decision of the recent Inter-Dominion Conference in Calcutta not to impose any restriction on the movement of perishable goods, such as, fish, eggs, vegetables, milk and milk products from one Dominion to the other, these articles are not being allowed to be imported to Khowai division of Tripura State from Pakistan, according to reliable information received here

Eggs, fish, vegetables, milk and milk products are imported to this division from Pakistan through Balla Ranwkcmg station in Habibgunj Subdivision of Sylhet District. It is stated that Muslim National Guards and others in the area are not allowing these articles of food to be carried across the Pakistan border to Tripura territory.

KASHMIR FIGHTING TWIN BATTLES

SRINAGAR, June 11 (API)—"We are fighting the forces of evil and destruction on the one hand and the grim economic battle on the other said". Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, speaking at a reception today.

He said "it is the common man that greatly affected by this economic blockade but I have got sanguine hopes that my Government will not rest until and unless all such problems are solved to the entire satisfaction of the common man

Dr. Geo Sachs Appointed Director Of N.M. Laboratory

NEW DELHI, June 11 (A.P.I.): Dr George Sachs, Director, Research Laboratory for Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. He will assume his new duties on October 1, 1948, although he is now in the part-time service of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, helping Dr. G. P. Contractor, securing equipment and visiting important centres of research in Europe before his return to India.

The National Metallurgical Laboratory is one of the five new governmental research laboratories recently established by the Indian Council for Research and Development, the other being the National Chemical Laboratory, the National Physical Laboratory, a field research station, and a central class and ceramics research institute.

VINDHYA PRADESH UNION

Cabinet Of Seven To Be Formed Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 11.

Despite stiff opposition by the Interim Ministry and other interested parties in Bundel Khand states against fusion of Bagnel Khand and Bundel Khand states into one union of Vindhya Pradesh and formation of one Government for the union instead of two Interim Ministries which are now functioning in Bundel Khand and Rewa states, the Vindhya Union came into being this week owing to the efforts of Mr. Kripalani, who visited Nowgaon on behalf of the States Ministry.

The Maharaja of Rewa will be Union's Raj Pramukh for life, with seat of administration at Rewa. Rewa will have four Ministers in Vindhya Cabinet besides three from Bundel Khand.

The Premier of Rewa proceeded to New Delhi to meet and consult the States Ministry on details and on returning to Rewa the names of the Ministers will be announced.

Chota Udepur Passes On To Bombay

CHOTA UDEPUR, June 10 (API)—Amidst scenes of state-wide public enthusiasm, the administration of Chota Udepur passed on to the Bombay Government today. Mr. G. D. Jadhav, Deputy Collector of Panchmahal District took over charge of the state on behalf of the Government of Bombay.

The occasion was marked by the hoisting of national flag. The message from the Bombay Premier was then read out. The administrator, Mr Jadhav, later took the salute at a march past by the state military and police forces. A public meeting was also held on the occasion.

STRIKE IN JHARIA COLLIERIES

19 Workers Arrested: Police Precautions

DHANBAD, June 11 (A.P.I.): Over 1000 workers of 16 collieries of Jharia have downed their tools since Monday last in pursuance of the call given by the Hindustan Khan Mazdoor Sangh for a general strike. The demands of the miners include immediate release of labour leaders, particularly of Mr. Sadhan Gupta, General Secretary of the Hindustan Khan Mazdoor Sangh who has been detained under the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act, withdrawal of pending criminal cases against labour leaders, implementation of the Conciliation Boards Award, payment of wages for strike period (previous strikes) and settlement of longdrawn strikes in some collieries.

Yesterday 19 workers of the Sangh were arrested by the police and remanded to custody. The Dhanbad police also seized one jeep belonging to the Sangh. A contingent of armed police have already been deputed under a magistrate as a precautionary measure. The situation is peaceful so far.

Gadgil For Delhi

SIMLA, June 12 (API)—Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India left for Delhi today.

Dollars From Monetary Fund

Withdrawal Covered By Indo-British Agreement Over Sterlings

NEW DELHI, June 11, (API): The purchase of two million pounds worth of dollars (eight million dollars) from the International Monetary Fund by India (announced yesterday) is covered by her current sterling agreement with Britain under which it was ascertained here today, India has the freedom to purchase dollars from the fund to cover any deficits in her purchases from the United States of America.

In March, April and May this year, India bought seven million pounds worth dollars from the fund. The latest purchase of two million pounds worth dollars is probably, the last one under the present sterling agreement which expires on 30th June 1948.

3,200 TENEMENTS FOR REFUGEES

Saksena Appeals For Co-Operation In Relief Work

NEW DELHI, June 11. (A.P.I.): "I wish to assure the refugees that the construction of houses will proceed apace and the whole matter is engaging my urgent attention", says Shri Mohanlal Saksena, Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation, in a message to the refugees.

The new Minister who took over charge of Relief and Rehabilitation on Tuesday last has already visited refugee camps in Delhi and the sites where new houses are proposed to be built. He has given the highest priority to the construction of roofed shelter to all refugees before the rains set in.

Mr Saksena has appealed for co-operation of officials and of refugees and their representatives. He has also issued a special appeal to contractors who are being invited to take up construction of 3,200 tenements in Delhi immediately.

In an appeal, Shri Saksena says: "The speedy evacuation of such a large number of people from Pakistan to India and vice-versa has no doubt been a performance unprecedented in history for which the Ministry can take legitimate pride. The work of organising refugee camps and administering relief has also been well done. I trust that everyone of us will realize the sacred nature of our duty and will spare no effort in carrying on the great humanitarian work in which we are engaged".

India Sends 105 Agricultural Study-Visitors To U. S.

A total of 937 agricultural technicians from 65 countries and territories, including 105 from India, visited the United States during the fiscal year 1947 for consultation and technical assistance from the U. S Department of Agriculture and its field offices, stations and laboratories throughout the country. Most of the group were professional agriculturists — scientists, educators and officials of Government and of farmers organisations.

"RATS KILLING DAY" IN RAWALPINDI

RAWALPINDI, June 12 (API)—A "rats killing day" will be observed in Rawalpindi district on June 15 with a view to conserving foodgrains from destruction.

Between 5 and 6 p.m. on this day poison will be pegged into all rat-holes and a general campaign for their killing launched.

U. N. MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, June 11, (UPA): The Military Staff Committee of the United Nations — a vague and mysterious organisation which meets secretly in plush New York hotel rooms—will not be invited to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in September, the Security Council decided today

The Chinese, Soviet, British and French delegates all said that they saw no necessity for the Committee to go to Paris

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted experienced Salesmen to push sale of our various quality toilet products in every trade centres of Behar, Orissa, U.P., C.P., Bombay and Madras on decent commission with future prospects. Preference to local people. Apply with testimonials to Kohinoor Perfume Co., 43. Chetla Road, Calcutta 27. 21

Industrial Concerns in East Bengal require the services of undermentioned staff for responsible positions: (a) Senior Administrative Officers—Salary Rs. 500|- upwards, (b) Junior Administrative Officers—Salary Rs. 250|- upwards. Initial start according to merits. Free furnished family quarters with electric and water fittings, medical aid and leave according to rules provided. Persons well-qualified and experienced, holding good references need only apply giving full particulars to Box No. 25, "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL

Art Education Celebrated gold medalist Artist-teacher having haghly respectable social connection opens engagement for tuition at pupil's residence or in his studio at New Citizens Bank Building, Top Floor, Parsee Bazar Street Apply J. Roy. (8964)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Qualify as doctor with authorised degrees like—L.M.S. M.D., M.B.B.S. B.Sc., M.Sc., etc. in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry Ayurvedic Unani, entitling to practice acceptable as proof of your ability. Prospectus free Registrar, Vocational University, Amritsar. 8687

Diabetes—Enjoy full life. Guaranteed Radical Treatment in 30 days or your money back. Champion Chemical Works, Tiruvarur, (Madras). 8944

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Wanted: Affectionate mother or sister of any creed to a middle aged caste Hindu graduate of kind and liberal disposition. Secretary of Commercial combine. Desirous of maintaining life long contact. Apply Box No. 8975 "Bombay Chronicle".

Young, cultured Indian businessman in Bombay, member of several leading clubs and associations, full of mirth and humour, would like to meet people of hilarious nature and having good sense of humour. Languages Hindustani and English. May form an association. Reply Box No. 8962 "Bombay Chronicle."

SHARE BUSINESS

Valuable Tea Garden Shares Northern India Tea Estates Ltd.—Garden: Barajalinga Tea Estates in Assam (Indian Union) having 5390.22 acres granted area, 4704 mds. highest Crop obtained and 5,000 mds. expected Crop this year—invite applications from experienced Share Selling Agents for sale of remaining Ordinary and 6 per cent Tax Free Pref. Shares. Apply sharp to Aryan Planters Agency 12. Chowringhee Square Calcutta. 8467

FINANCIAL

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. **Aryan Silk & Cotton Mills Ltd** 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta a progressive national concern, paying dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 8472

PEN-FRIENDS

For pen-friendship write with Photo & -|1|- stamp to Kumari S. Darshana, Secretary, All India Friends Corporation, Post Box No. 27 Simla. (208)

FOR SALE

One J. & W. Tolly D.B.B.B.L. 450-400 Bore, Hammer, Rifle 26" Barrel, in excellent working condition. Reasonable offer invited. Write to Box No. 8931 "Bombay Chronicle".

SCHOLARSHIPS

Wanted scholarships (gift or loan) for four students, one Medical, one Physico Honours, and two in High School, up to a total of Rs. 8000 C. B. Rao, 49, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore. (8960)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH RATES FOR PAKISTAN.

For the convenience of the public, postal rates from India for Pakistan have been reduced with effect from May 15, 1948.

LETTERS, Postcards, book packets, pattern packets, sample packets, newspapers, registration charge, express delivery — the postage is the same as for inland articles.

Insurance and Money Order fee — Same as in inland service.

AIRMAIL 1-1|2 annas for letters weighing 1 tola.

SURCHARGE 9 pies for postcards.

PARCELS Inland rates apply, but registration is compulsory.

TELEGRAMS ORDINARY telegrams of 8 words Rs. 1|6|-, and 2 annas for each additional word.

EXPRESS TELEGRAMS—double the Ordinary rates.

PRESS TELEGRAMS (ORDINARY) — Rs. 1|14|- for first 40 words and 2 annas for every additional 5 words. PRESS TELEGRAMS (EXPRESS) — double the Ordinary rates.

The public are advised to prepay the charges in full as, otherwise double the deficiency will be collected at destination. Senders are advised to include Pakistan in the address which will be transmitted free of charge in the case of telegrams.

(207)

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY

Wanted customer who wants best locality property at SUKKUR — the second business town in Sind (Pakistan), with Bombay City. Correspond to Box No. 8969 "Bombay Chronicle".

Genuine
HAARLEM—OIL

"Waaning-Tilly-Oil"

Are you suffering from disorders of the Liver and Gall System, the consequences of which may be: Headaches, skin eruptions, eructations, yellow complexion, pressure on the stomach, dark-coloured urin, general lassitude, colics, gallbladder-trouble, gallstones, start a course of Waaning-Tilly Haarlem-Oil, the world-famed Genuine Dutch Drops in the blue packing. It is the remedy which has a regenerating effect on the Liver and regulates the secretion of Gall. It gives an instant relief from the terrible pains of gallstone colics and has rendered excellent services to drive out the stones. By virtue of its purifying properties Waaning Tilly-Oil has a beneficial influence on the blood and the kidneys and is therefore a good preventive against rheumatism and gout. In case of grit in the kidneys, kidney-stone colic, the Oil is regularly prescribed.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!!
A FEW OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS WHICH WE CONTINUALLY RECEIVE FROM CURED PATIENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

I used to suffer from GOUT and KIDNEY-STONE COLICS. Having tried everything, and finding no cure anywhere, I felt very miserable indeed. I was no more than a human wreck. Then, a friend advised me to take your Waaning-Tilly Oil; and now I can say that it is the only remedy that has proved its ability to free me from this awful suffering. I shall always recommend your Waaning-Tilly Oil to everybody.

(signed) Mrs. B., Mons.

I am very satisfied with the results I have obtained with your Waaning-Tilly Oil. My JAUNDICE has disappeared, and my GALL BLADDER is also getting better. My doctor advised me to take a course of treatment with your Oil; and an operation has thereby been avoided. Needless to say that I feel most grateful to you.

(signed) Mrs. L., Brussels.

Sole-agent for India:

THE ECLIPSE DISTRIBUTING AGENCY.

DAHANU ROAD, Thana Dt.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 12.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day it being the last day of the week. The undertone was firm and in private Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 1710.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHTNGE
Bombay, June 12.

Tata Ordinary 330 Tata Deferred 1705 Indian Iron 29/8 Steel Corpn. of Bengall 24/8 Bombay Dyeing 1127/8 Central India 316/4 Gokak 325 Kohinoor 645 Simplex 236/8 Swadeshi 640 Tata Power 1550 Associated Cement 174 Belapur 346/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 447/8 Scindia 28/12 Central Bank 86/4 New India 70 Tata 2nd Pref. 140.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 12

The bullion market opened firm today and advanced rapidly with good response in both the metals.

Forward silver opened around Rs. 173-4 and forged ahead to Rs. 175-8 with strong hectic buying. With scattered liquidation at this stage the quotation was steady around Rs. 175. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 175-8.

Forward gold lost two annas after opening around Rs. 116-2. With renewed support however the price looked up to Rs. 116-8 and was later steady around Rs. 116-4. Ready gold was placed around Rs. 117.

The higher levels were kept throughout the session. The closing tone of the market was firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

	Rs.	As.
Forward Silver	175	8
Spot Silver	175	14
Forward Gold	116	4
Spot Gold	116	12

BOMBAY, June 12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 12

The produce market was steady with a moderate turnover. Groundnuts showed improvement over previous levels. In Castorseeds September delivery closed steady at Rs. 140-14 after declining to Rs. 140-2 during the earlier part of the day.

The following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:

	Rs.	As.
GROUNDNUTS:—		
Khandesh quality	35	14
Coromandal ready	35	6
Bold ready	34	8
June-July	33	14
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Ready	29	4
September	140	14
LINSEEDS:—		
Ready	27	13
July	27	14
September	27	15
OILS:—		
Groundnut ready	19	10
Groundnut July	19	9
Linseed Oil	16	4
Castorseed First Pressing	21	0
Castorseed Commercial quality	19	4

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 12.

The local cotton market ruled quietly steady with a moderate turnover. There was heavy liquidation by the bears, but a large part of it was easily absorbed, thanks to the support extended by the bull syndicate. The undertone was however weak and prices sagged in consequence

July opened six points lower than the previous closing at Rs. 722 and after fluctuating between Rs 720 and Rs. 730 was quiet at Rs. 720, the lowest level of the day.

September opened at Rs. 713 and after registering a rise of Rs. 7 reacted to Rs. 712. The market closed easy for want of bull support.

The following were the closing quotations:—

July	Rs. 720-8
September	Rs. 712-8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, June 11.

American Telegraph and Telephone	156-1/4 ex-dividend
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	39-7/8
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Sinclair Oil	29-3/4
Finestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	50
General Electric Co.	42
General Motors	64-1/4
Ingersoll Rand Newstock	146
International Nickel	33
National City Bank of New York	40-1/4
New York Central Railroad Co.	16-1/2
Secony Vacuum Corporation	21-1/4
Texas Corporation	65-1/4
Union Carbide New Stocks	42-1/4
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	54-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	81-1/2
Western Union Telegraph	23-3/4
U. S. price of foreign silver	74-5/8 cents.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY AFTER EARLIER DECLINE

Narrow Irregularity In Stocks

NEW YORK, June 11.

Cotton declined slightly influenced by renewal of yesterday's liquidation of nearby July, lagging exports, continued favourable crop advices and no improvement in the cotton goods market. Prices later steadied on modest mill buying week end covering and possibly technical considerations.

The Bureau of Census reports that Linters produced since August 1 totalled 1,213,000 bales, cotton seed crushed 3,869,000 tons, cotton oil consumed in May 254,682 barrels compared with 945,000, 2,946,000 and 97,343 respectively in the corresponding period last year.

The market held steady in the remainder of the session with weekend covering and scattered trade demands absorbing the bulk of offerings. Meanwhile traders continue to proceed cautiously pending Washington developments.

The session closed steady. Sales are estimated at 175,000 bales. The New York cotton exchange service estimates consumption of raw cotton in May at 770,000 bales compared with 830,000 in April and 827,000 in May last year.

In stocks aircrafts improved one dollar or more with the Navy announcing plans to spend 636 million dollars for 1165 planes, mostly fighters. The market otherwise was narrowly irregular in moderately active trading mainly on pre-week end eveningup. Prices were fractionally mixed with support for leading oils, steels, rayons, airlines and motors.

Motors reflected the estimated production in the United States and Canada this week of 110,688 units against 75,607 last week although the General Motors' ten day shutdown at the Michigan Assembly Plants will lower the total next week. The averages were industrials 192.32 and rails 61.80.

The market balance slipped narrowly offside more from lack of interest than any ununial pressure but the undertons appeared very steady. The earlier favourities, however, notably among aircrafts, oils and rayons had little trouble in holding gains. Rayons were aided by estimates that domestic yarn and staple fibre deliveries in May Reached 19,600,000 pounds against 90,000,000 in April bringing the five months' total to 447,600,000 or 17 per cent over the same 1947 period. While there were numerous laggards, somewhat improved bidding for selected industrials and utilities lifted both the averages narrowly into a new high ground for 1948. Towards the close the market was fraction to a dollar of more on balance higher and closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Prices declined in early dealings reflecting a bearish response to the department of agriculture estimate for another bumper wheat crop. Prices later rallied on renewed commercial buying in wheat against sales of cash to the Government and short covering in foodgrains on reports of dryness over the main sections of the belt and firmness of the cash markets. Towards the close, increased profit-taking in foodgrains and hedging in wheat depressed prices more than two cents a bushel from the earlier high levels.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 11.

July	36.42—8
October	33.03—2
December	32.46—9
March	32.28—8
Middling Spot	38.23—7

NEW ORLANS COTTON
New York, June 11.

July	36.40—11
October	33.00—3
December	32.44—10
March	32.27—7
Middling Spot	37.30—24

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, June 11.

July	2.28-3/4
September	2.28-7/8
December	2.29 1/2
May	2.27-7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London June 11.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Conversion loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/16
War loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-13/16
Funding loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	121-1/2
National Bank of India	37-3/4
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,881.	
London silver spot and forward both	45d
London gold bars fine por oz.	£8/12/3
London Australian wheat	unoffered

LONODN EXCHANGES
London June 11.

	Selling	Buying
T. T. London on:—		
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14 47 to	14.50

LONDON BULLION
London, June 11.

Gold bars fine per ounce	£8712/3
Silver: spot and forward both	45 pence.

England Face Big Test Task

AUSTRALIA'S SPLENDID PILE OF 509 RUNS

Home Team's Gallant Opening In Second Knock

DON WINS CRICKET HONOURS

NOTTINGHAM, June 12 (Reuter): Australia were all out in the first cricket test 509 to lead by 344 runs on the first innings.

At close of play today in the test cricket match, England were 121 for two wickets.

ENGLAND ——1st INNINGS —165
AUSTRALIA —1st INNINGS —509
ENGLAND —2nd INNINGS —121 FOR 2 WICKETS

DETAILS OF PLAY

Shortly before the start today the weather was fine and sunny and the wicket good

Half an hour before the start several Australians went to the nets for practice to get pace of the turf.

When play began Bradman with two runs off the second ball became the first cricketer to score 1,000 runs this season.

BRADMAN CAUGHT ..

Bradman had reached 138 as the result of some beautiful scoring strokes when he attempted a glance to leg off Bedser. It was fatal because Bradman failed to connect properly and, though the ball travelled at great speed evading eyes of most people, spectators saw Hutton throw up hands shoulder high and make a beautiful catch. Bradman was out.

Bradman hurried from the pitch swinging his bat to the crowd now 30,000 strong, while the onlookers also roared their delight at the success for Bedser, whose unflagging effort was at last rewarded. Bradman made his score out of 232 runs scored while he was at the crease in four hours 50 minutes and hit ten fours.

Johnson did not appear happy at the start although he appreciated an erratic over from Compton but with the total 338 he was well beaten by a ball from Laker and Australia's sixth wicket had fallen.

YOUNG BOWLS WELL ..

Young was bowling remarkably fine length maintaining an attack on the offstump to a crowded offside field. Batsmen could not get him away and his efforts were nearly crowned when a return from Tallon came his way at the knee height. He got both hands to the ball, but stumbled and the ball fell to the ground. At the other end Hassett hooked Laker for a four and a six, then Young after six successive maiden overs was rewarded. Tallon tried to lift a drive, but Young jumped to the left and took a fine catch.

Hassett gave a chance when 66, but Barnett was a little slow in starting for the catch and though both hands reached the ball, he could not hold on. Young's bowling continued at a high standard and he bowled another maiden to Hassett which was his tenth in succession. Lindwall was now in with Hassett and they carried the score to 385 for seven by lunch time when Hassett was 84.

It was learned during lunch that the catch which Barnett was supposed to have missed was not a chance because it was a "bump" ball which travelled 30 yards after being hit on to the ground and that is why Barnett started late. It emphasised the bonehard condition of the pitch. In the blazing heat the sweltering crowds had sought shelter from the sun during the interval and afterwards many had handkerchiefs on their heads as protection.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Young conceded two runs in his first over after lunch, the first time more than a single had been scored in one over from him since he went on at 337. Then he bowled two more maidens, but nothing could stop Hassett going on to his century which followed soon after the Australian total passed 400.

HASSET'S 100 ..

Hassett had been tied down as he approached hundred and he remained at 98 for 15 minutes. Australia's first 400 took exactly eight and a half, while Hassett reached 100 after batting five minutes over five hours. He had one six and fourteen fours in his score at that time. When dashing down the pitch to help Hassett, get the hundredth run, Lindwall appeared to aggravate his growing trouble and rubbed his leg for a time.

The batsmen continued to find difficulty in getting the ball through a cleverly placed field, but Lindwall did go yards down the pitch to thump Young for the first boundary of the day hit off that bowler.

Young bowled unchanged for about two hours during which the Australians scored only 80 runs and when he was rested he had bowled 24 overs for 14 runs and one wicket. 16 overs being maidens.

The new ball was taken over by Bedser and Edrich, but the batsmen began to score more freely with thumping hooks from short deliveries.

The at 472 Bedser received Hassett whose long innings came to an end one run short of Bradman's score.

AUSTRALIAN INNINGS END

Short bowling by Edrich was severely punished, and before Hassett went there had been the century partnership with Lindwall. But Hassett in trying to cut Bedser was bowled off-stump. His innings lasted ten minutes short of six hours with a six and twenty fours as best hits.

Yardley bowled for the first time today at 457, and in his third over he had Lindwall brilliantly caught by the agile Evans who darted across to take the ball wide of the leg stump.

Johnston and Toshack, together for the last wicket, seemed hungry for runs and a grand on-drove by Toshack sent up the 500.

Nine runs later, however, he was leg before to Bedser to complete the innings with a lead of 344.

England Bat Again

England had been in the field for ten hours and they had over two hours batting today before the week-end rest could bring them out fresh for the resumption on Monday.

It was up to the early batsmen to keep their wickets safe, therefore but to the amazement of the onlookers Washbrook was caught off Miller by the wicketkeeper when only five runs were on the board and four of these were extras.

Edrich came out to join Hutton and it was realised that tea had been taken at the close of the Australian innings.

This pair proceeded carefully and the score rose steadily to 39 with Hutton in the twenties and Edrich in double figures.

Without addition, however, Edrich was taken behind the wicket off Johnson and England's troubles were serious

Compton joined Hutton and the pair ran into the fifties with nearly an hour left for play.

COMPTON-HUTTON PARTNERSHIP

Compton was soon off the mark and he was seen at his best passing cover-point to send up England's fifty after seventy minutes' batting. Hutton was playing his part nobly at the other end and when Johnston came back to the attack Hutton repeated Compton's cover stroke to reach the late twenties.

Bradman brought on his other left-hander Toshack but the score went to 74 and then Miller returned and started sending down medium paced off-spinners instead of the pace bowling—faster than Lindwall's of the first innings—and neither batsmen appeared unduly worried.

Hutton and Compton continued on their way, taking every care, yet punishing any ball that was safe to deal with and so far they have put on 82 runs for the third wicket. Much must now depend on them after the week-end rest, for England still need 223 runs to save the innings defeat.

Hutton batted superbly in the closing minutes and is 63 not out, while Compton an unhappy period against Johnson's spinners.

Score Board

AUSTRALIA 1ST INNINGS

Morris b Laker	31
Barnes c Evans b Laker	62
Bradman c Hutton b Bedser	138
Miller c Edrich b Laker	0
Hassett b Bedser	137
Johnson b Laker	21
Tallon c and b Young	10
Lindwall c Evans b Yardley	42
Johnston (not out)	17
Toshack l.b.w. b Bedser	19
Extras	15
Total	509

FALL OF WICKETS: Five for 305; six for 338; seven for 365; eight for 472; nine for 476.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Edrich	18	1	72	0
Bedser	44.2	12	113	3
Barnett	17	5	36	0
Young	60	28	79	1
Laker	55	14	138	4
Compton	5	0	24	0
Yardley	17	6	22	2

EXTRAS: Byes 9; Leg Byes 4; Wide 1 (by Edrich); No ball 1 (by Bedser).

ENGLAND SECOND INNINGS

Hutton (not out)	63
Washbrook c Tallon b Miller	1
Edrich c Tallon b Ian Johnson	13
Compton (not out)	36
Extras	8
Total for 2 wickets	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Miller	12	5	34	1
Johnston	13	5	31	0
Johnson	14	5	15	1
Toshack	8	3	22	0
Barnes	4	1	11	0

EXTRAS:—Byes one, Legbyes six; No ball one (by Toshack.)

(SEE PAGE 16)

AMERICA RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

LONDON, June 12. (Reuter): The United States retained the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon when they won all the four matches today to win the contest by six matches to one.

Today's results were:—

Mrs. Margaret Du Pont beat Mrs. Betty Hilton 6/3, 6/4; Miss Louis Brough beat Mrs. Jean Bostock 6/2, 4/6, 7/5.

Miss Doris Hart beat Miss Joy Gannon 6/1, 6/4.

Mrs. Du Pont and Miss Brough beat Mrs. Kay Menzies and Mrs. Hilton 6/2, 6/2.

SUMANT MISRA BEATEN

BRISTOL, June 12. (Reuter): Sumant Misra of India lost his Men's Singles title in the West of England Lawn Tennis Championships here today when he was beaten by Eric Sturgess, South African and British Hard Courts champion, by 6/4, 2/6, 6/2, 6/4 in the final.

Davis Cup Tie

BUDAPEST, June 12. (Reuter): Josef Asboth, of Hungary, beat Torsten Johansson, of Sweden, by 3/6, 9/7, 6/4, 6/0 in the second Singles match in the European Zone quarter finals of the Davis Cup tie which was postponed from yesterday because of rain.

This means that Hungary and Sweden are now level with one match each.

The Doubles match which should have been played today has now been postponed until tomorrow.

Belguins Defeated

PRAGUE, June 12 (Reuter): Czechoslovakia won the doubles match in their European Zone quarter finals Davis Cup tie against Belgium here today and now lead by two matches to one with two singles still to be decided tomorrow.

In today's Doubles Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik beat Pierre Geilhand and Philippe Washer by 7/5, 4/6, 6/1, 6/3.

England Beats Netherlands

BIRMINGHAM, June 12. (Reuter): Great Britain beat the Netherlands by four matches to one in the European Zone quarter finals Davis Cup tie here today and will now meet the winners of the Hungary versus Sweden tie which is being played in Budapest.

Today's results were: Geoffrey Paish (Great Britain) beat Hans Van Swol (Holland) by 6/1, 2/6, 7/5, 1/6, 6/4 and Tony Mottram (Great Britain) beat Robert Van Meegeren (Holland) by 6/3, 6/4, 6/3.

Top Batsmen

LONDON, June 12. (Reuter): Don Bradman, Australian Captain, won the thousand runs race by 13 minutes as he reached that total for the season in the test match at Nottingham and 13 minutes later John Robertson, the Middlesex batsman, performed the feat in the country championship match against Gloucestershire at Lords.

Exhibition Hockey In Bhopal

BHOPAL, June 11 (API): The Nawab of Bhopal was among the large audience which last evening saw Bhopal Wanderers defeat the Rest of Bhopal by one goal in the exhibition hockey match played on Sultana Infantry Ground. Wanderers fielded almost the same team which had recently annexed the National Hockey Championship in Bombay.

Aryans' Win In Calcutta Football League Matches

CALCUTTA, June 12, (A. P. I.): The three matches played today in the Calcutta First Division Football League resulted as follows:

Mohammedan Sporting one, East Bengal nil.

Mohanbagan nil, Aryans one.

Aga Khan Hockey Tourney

POONA, June 12. (A. P. I.): Following are the results of the quarter-finals of the Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament:

Kirkee Ordinance 2, Ammunition Factory 'A' 1.

Shivnarayan Club (Gwalior) nil, 512 Army Command nil

IMMERSION OF MAHATMA'S ASHES

MUSSOORIE, June 12. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were immersed in the Jamnotri on May 14 and in the Gangotri on May 24. A party of 17 persons including his eldest son, Mr. Ram Das Gandhi, Mr. Brij Kishen Chandiwala and Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj left Rishikesh for Jamnotri and Gangotri on May 8. Mr. Ramdas Gandhi who performed the immersion ceremony arrived in Mussoorie on June 8 after meeting Sardar Patel at Dehra Dun.

Mr. Brijkishen Chandiwala and some other members of the party have proceeded to Badrinath and Kedarnath for performing the immersion ceremony at those two shrines. The party is expected to return by the end of June.

A party of five persons is proceeding to Kailash and Mansarover lake to perform the immersion ceremony at the abode of Lord Shiva and the Great Lake. The party is expected to return by the end of July

443,660,000— DOLLAR DAM FOR U. S. A.

Tallest And Deepest In World

WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuter)—The United States Secretary of the Interior, Mr. J. A. Krug, approved yesterday a plan for a 443,660,000 dollar dam which would be the tallest and deepest in the world. In the mile deep Snake River's hells canyon along the Idaho-Oregon border, the dam would be 740 feet high, slightly taller than the 726 foot Hoover Dam in the Colorado in Nevada and Arizona, now the world's tallest, and would back up a reservoir 93 miles long

VIENNA, June 12 (UPI)—By 170 votes to 29 the Austrian Parliament has voted in favour of retaining capital punishment as an emergency measure to combat murder crimes. The Austrian Constitution abolished death sentence after the end of the war but during the last eight months the police reported no fewer than 172 murders.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Hockey at the Cooperage.—Composite Stadium.—Out of the Way. Expert Opinion.—Fantastic Scheme.—In Parel Area.—Shivaji Park.—Some Objections.—Imperative Necessities.—Mere Pimples.

It is now practically certain that hockey will be played at the Cooperage from next season. Mutual agreement has been arrived at between the WIFA and the BPHA to share the old venue for a period of six months each. The WIFA will use it from the beginning of April to the end of September and the BPHA will have it for the following six months. This will save both the associations a good deal of expense, particularly in the matter of putting up temporary stands every season and in maintenance of the ground. I trust the Government of Bombay will now set their seal of approval on the arrangement amicably arrived at between the parties concerned.

COMPOSITE STADIUM

Sometime ago there was a talk of building a composite stadium on the Lloyd Recreation ground to accommodate the various branches of sport. At the instance of the BPOA which had gathered support and approval of their tentative plan, the Government of Bombay had convened a meeting of representatives of the various associations in February last and had invited them to submit an agreed scheme within a month.

Four months have elapsed since then, but we have not seen anything concrete as yet. The WIFA and the BPHA waited all this time to give the BPOA a fair chance to put their ideas into shape and obtain approval of all the bodies concerned in this matter. As this has not materialised—and there is very little hope of its ever materialising—the football and hockey rulers decided to go ahead with their own plan. Nobody can blame them now.

OUT OF THE WAY

There are some sceptics who feel that the Cooperage is rather out of the way for hockey and the ground may not be quite suitable for the latter game. It is quite true that during the winter months the office-going people will find it exceedingly difficult to have a look in of the games during week-days. Past experience shows that barring Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, public support is almost negligible when league matches are staged. I am however optimistic enough to believe that a time will come—not far from now—when our hockey fans will also get used to the Cooperage as they are to the Association ground at present, just like our soccer lovers.

EXPERT OPINION

As for the surface of the ground, we have been assured by experts that with careful nursing for three or four weeks after the soccer season is closed the ground may be made absolutely fit for hockey. It may not be like a billiard table—so much the better for our players. It must be remembered that our players will never get this sorting ground anywhere in the West. In fact they are far worse than the Cooperage football ground. So let them be accustomed to grounds which may be some what similar to those obtaining in Europe. Then they will never feel hopelessly at sea when they are invited to play on something like paddy fields.

FANTASTIC SCHEME

The above arrangement between the B.P.H.A. and the W.I.F.A. does does not mean the other associations will be left in the lurch. I understand another ground will be made available to them as soon as they can make up their minds as to the shape and size of the Stadium. To present plans which will cost lakhs of rupees to build is rather fantastic. The idea is very alluring indeed. But where is the money to come from to put the scheme into concrete shape? Born optimist though I am, I cannot decide myself with a vision of this kind. Those who have still faith in it, I wish them God speed.

IN PAREL AREA

It has been my object for many years to promote and spread the manly and spectacular games of hockey and football in all part of our city Through Bengal Club and Parel Sports Club I have succeeded in a large measure in popularising them in the north of Bombay particularly in the Parel area. But for the setback given by the communal disturbances, these games would have enhanced their popularity much more.

Nevertheless they have taken firm roots in the locality—thanks to the encouragement given by the WIFA and the BPHA—and I have every hope that soccer and hockey will increase in popularity by leaps and bounds in the coming years, as they deserve to do.

SHIVAJI PARK

Now I am planning to foster them in the Shivaji Park Area. The Municipality was good enough to lease a plot of ground admeasuring 13,600 sq. yards. They also permitted the construction of a small pavilion to accommodate the office-rooms, dressing rooms etc., for the promoters of the various tournaments. I need hardly mention that these competitions are intended to provide recreations for members of all communities, without any restriction of caste, creed or nationality.

The promoters found that the space allotted is a bit too small and the period of the lease, 15 years, very short considering the large sum of money, about Rs. 40,000, to be spent on the improvement of the ground and construction of the pavilion. So they approached the Municipal authorities again.

SOME OBJECTIONS

But for the delay caused by the old Improvements Committee—or red-tapism in the office—the ground would have been in use by this time. There was no help for it. Now some people have taken it into their heads to oppose the construction of club houses and pavilions on the ground that they will reduce the size of the playing fields and shut out light and air to the houses standing around the Park.

Personally I am opposed to the erection of big club houses and pavilions as they do not help to promote healthy sport. I need not go further than point out the C.C.I. and the principal Gymkhanas. They encourage unhealthy pastimes.

IMPERATIVE NECESSITIES

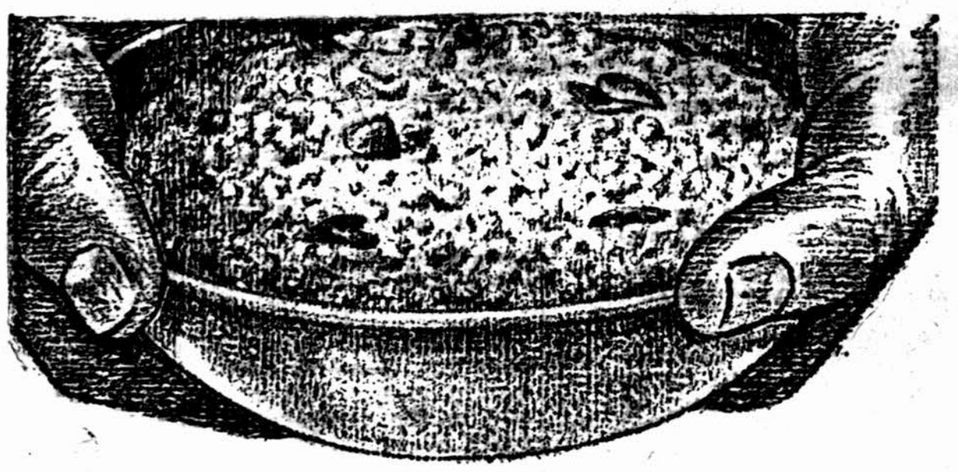
This does not mean that we should not have club houses or pavilions at all. Unless we have the imperative necessities like office-rooms, dressing rooms etc, how is it possible to run tournaments in which large numbers of clubs and players take part? Those who have any knowledge of these things would readily agree that without them open competitions cannot be managed. Does it mean therefore that we should not have them at all because some people feel that these necessary appendages would take away a certain portion of the playing field?

MERE PIMPLES

Now it would be worthwhile considering the amount of space occupied by these pavilions, now built or may be built in the near future and the space left over for recreation purposes Any body who has the faintest idea about the huge size of the Shivaji Park would readily agree that these pavilions would be mere "pimples" on its body! But they would beautify rather than disfigure it.

As for shutting out light and air to the neighbouring houses the suggestion is altogether grotesque. How is it possible for these little huts standing 30 or 40 feet away to cause such an obstruction?

I have not the least doubt in my mind that if the Park is allowed to be properly developed it will become one of the biggest centres of sport at no distant date. It needs people with vision to visualise it and give it solid form.



Golden brown **GAJAR HALWA**
—exquisite when made with **DALDA**

Scrape and grate finely ½ lb. of carrots. Boil two cups of milk, add carrots and stir, on a low fire, until milk is almost absorbed. Add 1½ cups of sugar, chopped almonds, pistachios and raisins. Cook until mixture is nearly dry. Heat ½ cup of Dalda, add gradually and fry until mixture is rich brown. Add a pinch of crushed cardamoms and ¼ teaspoon of saffron diluted in water. Cook until Dalda separates. Serve halwa hot or cold

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HEIRS OF THE GANDHI TRADITION

(Continued From Page 3)

they create working conditions so favourable that there will be no need for strikes.

By temperament and background Nehru could be nothing other than an internationalist. This is not to say that he is not a nationalist too. But here again Nehru and Patel have come to a natural division of interests. Nehru thinks deeply on large problems. He is a strategist rather than a tactician. Patel also by temperament and training is just the opposite. The two men fall so easily into these separate categories that a too casual observer might place undue emphasis upon their divergence of interest

It is generally believed that Patel is quite content to leave India's international position to the more polished and thoughtful Nehru, who in addition to the Prime Ministership holds the portfolio of external affairs and commonwealth relations. The conduct of India's relationships with the rest of the world has not, however, gone without criticism. Some feel she is taking an unrealistic attitude in keeping clear of the Eastern and Western blocs and there has been dissatisfaction with the handling of the dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir. There has been great disappointment that India was unable to sell her case more successfully to the Security Council. However, Nehru is more interested in favourable world opinion than in compromise with Pakistan.

Patel's field is home affairs. Besides being Deputy Prime Minister he holds the portfolios of home ministry, ministry of information and broadcasting, and states' ministry, the latter being charged with relations between the Dominion Government and the Indian Princely States. In all of these positions Patel is a sort of commander in chief coordinating the interests of other ministries and keeping provincial policy in line with that of the central Government. On the face of things Patel would seem to have more to say about how India is run than does Nehru, though presumably matters of highest level concern are decided in Cabinet meetings at which Nehru presides.

Choosing The Right Man

Consolidation of the Indian Princely States has been one of Patel's outstanding achievements. This was a problem that many considered insoluble, but in a few months' time Patel has for all practical purposes eliminated from the map of India literally hundreds of petty principalities that had previously enjoyed varying degrees of independence. Scores of them have been brought directly into Indian provinces, while others have been combined into administrative units. Much credit for this incredible political tour de force must go to able and energetic V. P. Menon, secretary of the States' Ministry. Menon is an outstanding example of Patel's ability to choose 'the right man".

Both Nehru and Patel are popular heroes but Nehru's sentimental appeal to the Indian masses is far greater; if India has an idol after Gandhi it is Nehru. Both were tireless and long-suffering fighters for Indian independence and both spent years in confinement under British masters. Patel was a brilliant barrister specializing in defence—Nehru like Patel was also educated in law in England—but Nehru profits by a a warmer personality.

Patel seems more earthy and somewhat closer to his people than the sensitive Prime Minister, Nehru is descended from Kashmiri Brahmins, one of the highest castes in India and is inherently an aristocrat though no one in the world is more sincerely devoted than he to the common brotherhood of man. But he is inclined to be intolerant of men with lesser intellect.

Both Nehru and Patel lead austere lives though neither is an orthodox Hindu and Nehru, in fact, once professed agnosticism. It is said to be the weakness of Nehru that he is inclined to take on more than one man should and he gives time to affairs that a better administrator—a man like Patel, for instance—would delegate.

A scene from a pageant forming part of a "project" in a London school. Second and third form boys and girls in "The Opening of the Royal Exchange by Queen Elizabth.

Far From The Maddening Books

By J. Clifford King

BRITISH CHILDREN WHOSE EDUCATION WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE WAR ARE NOW BEING EDUCATED BY A SYSTEM VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE OLD. THE NEW TECHNIQUE DISPENSES WITH THE HACKNEYED CURRICULUM, AND PROVIDES INSTEAD KNOWLEDGE AND DISCIPLINE THROUGH SPONTANEOUS AND ABSORBING CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITY.

In their efforts to meet post-war problems not encountered previously, more United Kingdom schools are adopting new educational techniques. In a recent Ministry of Education pamphlet, *The New Secondary Education*, a writer emphasises that a modern school, which is unhampered by the academic tradition of the Grammar Shool, "should be free to work out its own syllabuses and methods", with the aim of providing "a good all-round education, not focussed primarily upon the traditional subjects of the curriculum, but developing out of the interests of the children."

One important result of this emphasis has been the growing of the "Project" method in Britain's schools.

Many boys and girls living in large towns and industrial areas had their education severally interrupted by World War II. They were evacuated to safe districts and returned to their homes, only to be evacuated again. Although through their experiences they learned much which normally lies outside the scope of a school curriculum and, in many cases, developed lively, individual interests, such children lacked the discipline of regular schooling.

RAPID EVOLUTION

It was in such conditions that young teachers from Britain's emergency training colleges began their work. Most were enthusiatic about the new methods and during their first year's experience, were encouraged to experiment Current needs, therefore, were met by these young teachers, who were equipped and eager to cope with their problems. In their hands, the "Project", from being educational theory, became rapidly almost common eduational practice in Britain's schools.

The "Project" method can be defined as a co-operative school activity centring around some particular topic. Experience shows that, working with children in this way, it is not long before they become involved and acquire that sense of individual responsibility which can contribute to the success of the scheme generally, a valuable asset in training for responsible, future citizenship.

Although, initially, a topic taken as a basic point for a school our class "Project" may have an historical bias—as many do—it is remarkable how simple the other subjects of the curriculum are fitted into the pattern. The child with a natural bent and liking for any particular subject, feels the work he is doing is important as part of the whole structure and, as a result of this feeling, he becomes much more interested in the other aspecs of the "Projects" than he would have been if these had been taught to him as separate subjects.

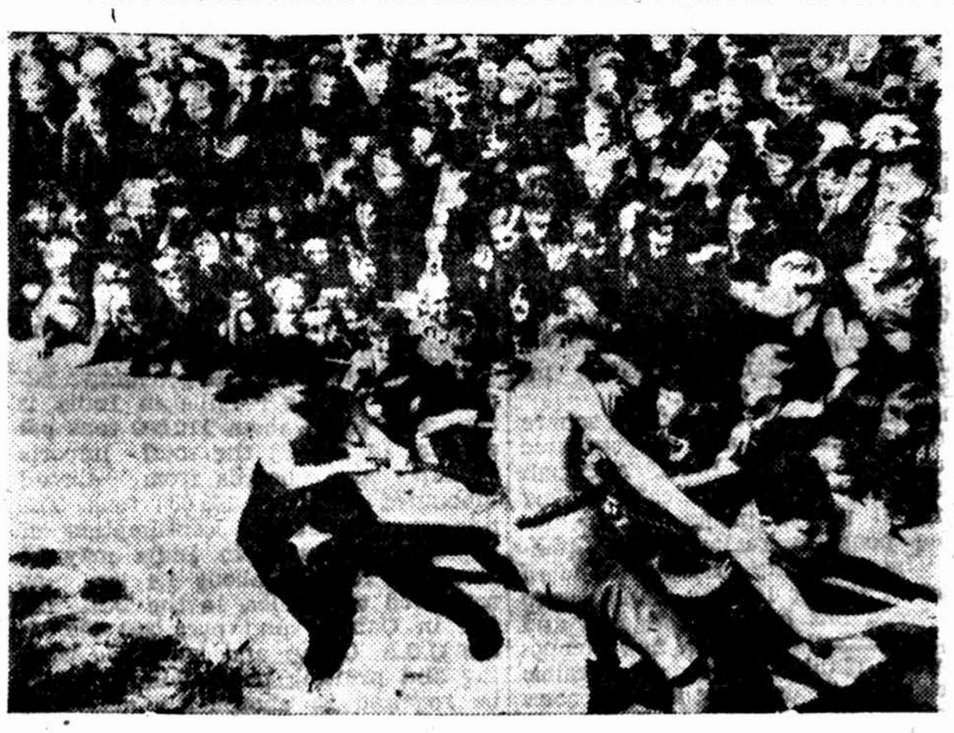
An account of a recent, successful "Project" produced by the boys and girls of the Nelson Secondary Modern School at Walworth London, will explain the practical working of a scheme.

The subject—or the topic—chosen was "London" which, of course, indicated their own local history. Initial interest was stimulated because every boy or girl had to compile a book on London. The various groups were soon at work with the prospect of producing their own pageant of London's history in which all would participate.

NOTHING OMITTED

Learning geography, the children concentrated upon making a

(Continued On Page 8)



The war has rudely disturbed the education of thousands of British children. However much the unusual experiences of those unsettled days might have helped build their personality, the sequestered life in the far-away camps could not completely take the place of the discipline that necessarily informs life at school.

The urgent need to channel the somewhat unbridled development of British children during the inevitable wartime camp life called for an army of teachers with psychological insight and training to guide them into the disciplined ways of mental and physical progress. The picture shows training being imparted to emergency teachers at the London County Council Training College. The teachers have evolved a completely new co-operative technique for children's education.

Indian Forests And Industrial Development

Coucluded From Our Last Issue

India produces about 4,000 timbers, not all of which can be exploited economically. The development of forest industries therefore depends in a large measure upon the science of wood tchnology which deals with the internal structure of different timbers and recommends their most suitable uses.

Two examples will illustrate how wood technology facilitates the scientific and efficient management of industries. The spruce of North America is the most important timber in the world for aircraft construction. During the last two wars this timber was practically unavailable in India. Field surveys which were started in the hill forests of the Punjab and the U.P. showed that aircraft quality timber is available in this country in the Indian varieties of spruce and fir.

A special type of South American timber used for certain parts of ships was lost to India during the last war and the prices rocketted to Rs. 500 per cubic ft. against a normal of Rs. 15/- Surveys made in Bombay and Madras revealed a suitable substitute known as the 'red cutch' which is now available at Rs. 10 to 15 per cubic ft. and is being used by most of the ship-building firms in Bombay.

Teak an increasingly expensive raw material has for centuries been used for shpi-building. There is no reason why attempts should not be made to find substitute for teak at least for the non-vital parts of the ships.

Wood Seasoning

Wood seasoning is intimately connected with the development of wood working industries and the utilization of wood in any form for wooden poles railway sleepers and carriages, for furniture and cabinet making, packing case manufacture, suttles, bobbins sports goods and bent wood articles, plywood and laminated wood, for rifle furniture and the various ordance stores. In the past Indian timbers have suffered against imported varieties because of a lack of proper seasoning of the wood before use.

A great deal of work was carried out on this subject during the war, when supplies of foreign timber were suddenly lost to India. Among the important investigations made are: the suitability of Indian timbers for textile and jute mill accessories such as bobbins shuttles and for pencils. At present the latter industry depends largely upon imported timber.

For the manufacture of handles of unbrellas and walking sticks sports goods and bent-wood furniture it is necessary to investigate the bending properties of Indian woods. Some work in this conection has already been done but considerable progress has still to be made. The importance of this investigation has increased considerably on account o the partition of the country; sports goods manufacture has for long been concentrated at Sialkot. which is now in Pakistan.

Wood To Relieve Steel Shortage

Till recently wood has been used mostly in the natural state with all its attendant defects. Recent researches have been directed towards improving the properties of wood so that it can withstand the competition from other powerful competitors. The subject has, as a result of the war, assumed enormous importance because of an overall shortage of steel. As against India's minimum annual requirements of two million tons of steel the availabilities are reported to be only about a million tons, Either the country's industrial development and its building programme are to be hampered and delayed or "treated" wood has to replace steel in many directions. The work on this subject is therefore, of immediate importance to the railways the ship-building and aircraft industries, the telephone, telegraph and electricity industry, the chemical, plywood, adhesives sports goods. textile and all other industries utilizing wood. In this endeavour involved Rs. 15 crores worth of timber per annum.

Railway Sleepers

The foundations of wood preservation research in India were laid about 30 years ago; the first commercial wood treating plant which was started at Dhilwan in the Punjab has treated over 4 million railway sleepers. There are at present six creosoting and some ascu plants in operation in India which impregnate several lakhs of cubic feet of timber annually against decay and termites' attack.

The total demand for railway sleepers during the next few years is estimated at 39 lakhs of broad gauge and 25 lakhs of metre gauge sleepers costin,: about Rs. 5 crores per annum. With the decrease in the available supplies of naturally durable sleepers the more extensive use of treated sleepers has become imperative and the Government of India are reported to be working on a scheme of opening many more centres for the treatment of Indian wood.

Another important field of timber utilization in which wood preservation plays an important part is that of marine structures. Several lakhs of cubic feet of timber are used in Indian harbours and trials are in progress to test the efficiency and economy of different types of preservative treatment.

Adhesives

Casein, which is imported from abroad, is an adhesive used in plywood manufacture. During the war its price rose from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,000 and today it is Rs. 6,000 per ton. other sources of protein from indigenous materials for adhesives have been explored with encouraging results. They have been developed from groundnut, other seed cakes and from a waste of starch; the latest is the development of a weather resistant adhesive from cashewnut shell oil. which is available in India.

Laminated Wood

Growth defects in timber, like knots are localised and often form the weakest part of a wooden structure when solid wood is used. Such failures can be reduced by dividing wood into thin sheets or 'lamellae' which are again glued together so that the localised defects are distributed. By using higher pressure during lamination compregnated wood is produced. Laminated and compregnated wood can be used for aeroplane propellers hearings textile mill auxiliaries, electrical insulators and sports goods.

One hundred and fifty million square feet costing Rs. 4 crores is the estimated plywood demand in India. Although this industry developed greatly during the far it is still in its infancy, requiring constant research and guidance The suitability of various Indian species of timber for the manufacture of plywood has been investigated and with the installation of a new composite wood plant it should be possible to devise methods of utilizing species of Indian timber hitherto found unsuitable.

Cellulose And Paper

Wood, bamboos and grasses are important sources of cellulose one of the basic requirements of large group of chemical products now coming into prominence. They include rayon cellulose and allied plastics and nitrocellulose the principal ingredient of certain explosives.

In modern civilisation, paper boards and cellulose products play an important role. The development of the arts science agriculture, industry and commerce, the governance of countries in fact almost every phase of human activity directed towards cultural progress requires the use of paper pulp (cellulose) and boards. A number of the necessities and amenities of modern life is supplied directly or indirectly through cellulose as the basic material e.g artificial silk and staple fighe, paper, textiles, plastic materials, photographic films and foils, explosives, lacquers and varnish, power alcohol and constructional boards.

We are all familiar with the excellence of rayon which has enabled women of moderate incomes to dress almost as smartly as their more affluent sisters But there was never any reason why the story should stop there and it has not. It has added in the last few years chapter to chapter to the great story of the exploitation of the forests to suit the increasing demands of modern civilisation.

Paper

Paper is a felted sheet of plant fibres. Limited quantities of handmade paper are still made from grasses flax straw and other vegetable fibres. Much high-grade is still made from rags and other relatively expensive materials. Cheap and abundant newsprint and wrapping papers are however the result of processes, that turn logs of wood into endless strips of paper in the form of rolls having any deisled width and weight.

The present potential productive capacity of 15 paper mills in India is estimated to be about 110,000 tons per annum. In 1937-38 the total imports of paper and boards from abroad amounted to about 145,000 tons. The present per capita consumption of papers and boards in India may be taken to roughly about 1.4 lbs. as compared to 150 lbs. in the U.K., 175 lbs. in Canada and over 300 lbs. in the U.S.A. Cheap and low-grade writing and printing paper will therefore be required in enormous quantities for the spread of literacy among the masses; for too long has India remained indifferent to the spread of mass education.

Newsprint

The acute famine of newsprint during the second world war has amply demonstrated the necessity of making the country as soon as possible independent of foreign imports of newsprint. It is satisfactory therefore to learn that recently bulk quantities of ground-wood pulp from the paper mulberry and bleached bamboo pulp were prepared at the Forest Research Institute and converted in one of the Indian mills into reels of 'mechanical' paper. The printing trials on a high speed rotary press have proved satisfactory. In view of the great difficulties of utilizing coniferous woods which are most suitable for the production of mechanical pulp, investigations are in progress on the possibility of utilizing soft woods of the broad-leaf species.

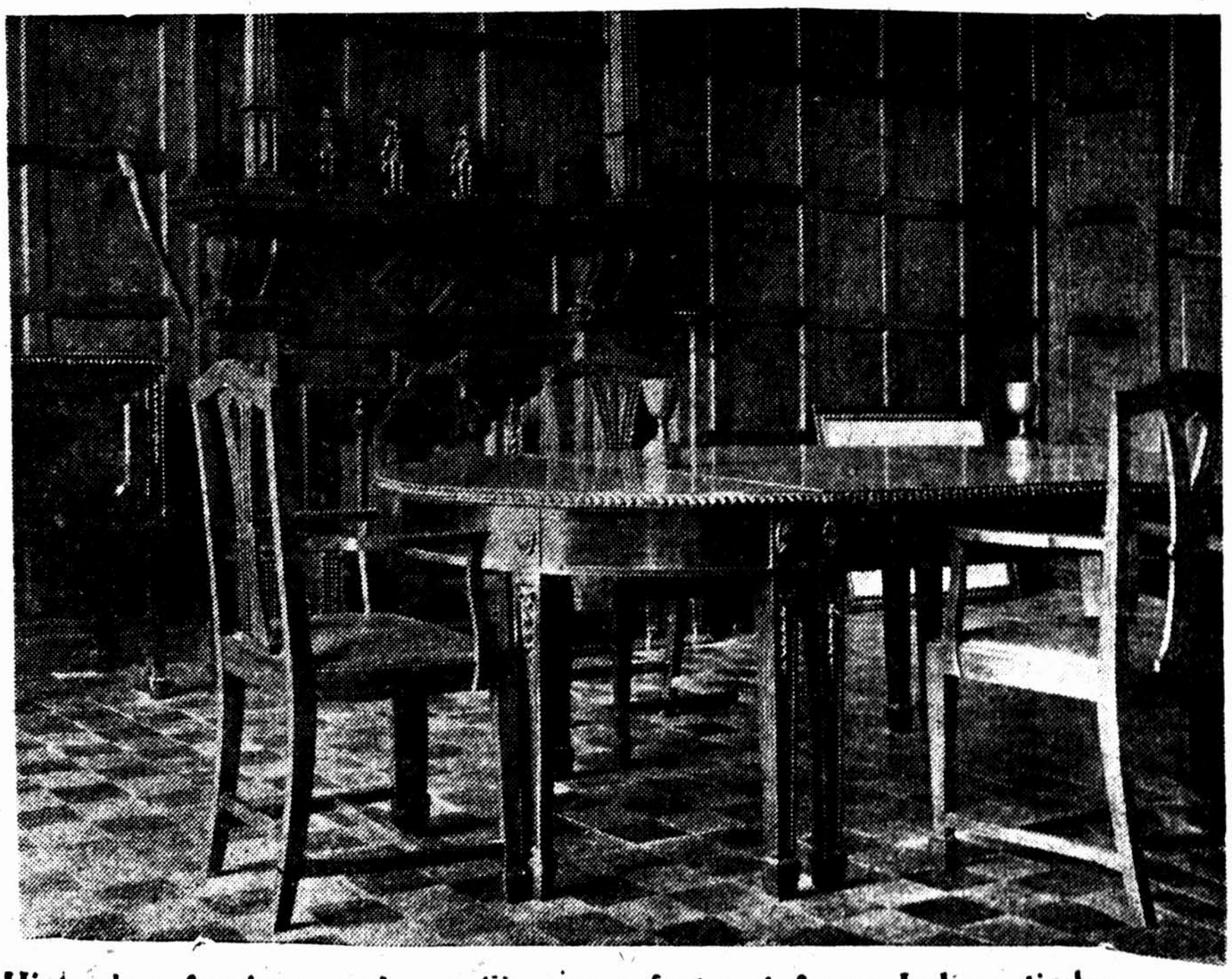
The demand for paper of all kinds is bound to increase in the coming years and investigations on the possibilities of manufacturing various types of paper and the suitability of particular raw materials for the purpose are very necessary. To give a few examples of India's requirements: grease proof papers, high wet strength papers, cable insulation papers, water proof papers, surgical cotton and boards for heat and sound insulation, paneling, furniture, partitions and for the bodies of vehicles. It may be possible to manufacture the latter from saw mill and forest wastes jungle grasses, and from hard wood which at present finds no use

Technical Training

A proposal is under consideration in the Research Institute to organise regular and advanced courses of training in pulp and paper technology for a sufficient number of young men, who would in due course be able to fill in supervisory and managerial posts in paper mills. The paper industry has so far depended on foreign experts to man responsible positions in the mills and the admission of Indian students in well-known technological foreign institutions has been extremely difficult. Training within the country on advanced standards is preferable to the more expensive mehod of sending students abroad. The present proposal is to train about 15 students per year but the facilities will have to be expanded greatly to meet the growing demand for trained technical personnel.

The above survey indicates where India stands vis-a-vis the other countries of the world in regard to the utilisation of her forest wealth. The comparison with some foreign countries guard of industrial progress, reveals the tremendous gap between especially those which arein the vanthem and India in respect of forest utilisation. However, it is important to bear in mind that given proper direction the utilization of India's forest wealth can develop into among the most promising industries of the country. With an Indian Minister in charge of Agriculture an Indian Secretary in charge of the department and for the first time since the inception of Forest Research Institute, an Indian at the head of the Research Institute planning for the growing needs of the country can be on more comprehensively national lines than ever in the past

Research Schemes At Dehra-Dun Institute



High class furniture and panelling manufactured from Indian timber, at the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN LEADER

LIFE OF SIR HENRY GIDNEY by Kenneth E. Wallace. A. Mukherjee & CO., 2, College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs. 5-8.

In writing a biography of Sir Henry Gidney the author has quite naturally had to write also the story of the community of which he was so great a leader: so that there is justification for the sub-title of the book, "a community's struggle for existence" The processes of time and the quick, unexpected or unanticipated march of events have changed the nature of the problems facing the community but as a record of an age that has now gone this attempt to capture the essentials of the movement of which Sir Henry was the doughtiest champion is bound to be interesting. For after all the past conditions the present. By how much the community transcends some of the psychology that dominated it in the earlier generations by so much will its path in the future be smoothened.

Indeed, an earlier generation of Anglo-Indian leaders, notably Mr. G. S. White of Madras, had seen far into the future and thrown their lot withe the Indian National Congress, a phase not fully dealt with in this book, however. That, however, was shortlived. For the greater part of the century the Anglo-Indian community had pinned its faith on Great Britain. Sir Henry's life and leadership are a significant illustration of this. His faith in the British was almost pathetic though, as this volume shows, his own official career was replete with incidents to prove to him the futility of that faith. As Frank Anthony says in his foreword, Sir Henry was a loyalist (to Great Britain) at heart and "required little provocation to wave the Union Jack." The cripps Proposals meant bitter disappointment to him; and it uncovered for him some of the forgotten lessons of his early life and career. Fortunately he was spared the final discomfiture of his faith in the British who left his commnity n the lurch when the time came. But had he lived into these days, no doubt, he would have travelled at a faster pace along the road he had already espied—namely the road of Indian nationalism. The human details with which the biography abounds—and Sir Henry was a ready-witted raconteur, bubbling over with mirth,—set forth here in a style which flows easily and grips attention, make this no idle forecast. His services to the community were remarkable and the uphill fight he had to carry on amid flank attacks by others of his community is clearly brought out in this little volume. As a chapter in a curious history this should be read by every one; while this will remind the community how much they owe to this doughty fighter.

In Victorian Bengal

India Called Them. By Lord Beveridge. (Allen and Unwin. 18s.)

The life story of Henry and Annette Beveridge, so movingly told by their son, is typical of the vanished generation of British civil servants in Victorian India, with its deadly monotony, its discomforts and separations -a tale of servants, snakes and sickness. Henry Beveridge, son of a brilliant but erratic writer, was one of the earliest of the "competition wallahs", and passed in 1857. Eighteen years later he married 'en secondes noces' Miss Annette Akroyd, a lady of advanced opinions and five years his junior, who had come out to India to start a school for Hindu girls in response to the impassioned appeal of Keshub Chunder Sen, the Bengali social reformer. One cannot help feeling that they were both misfits in a land where their brilliant literary talents were so little appreciated. Annette was disguised at the way in which the Hindus treated their women; Henry was exasperated by the Bengalis' love of talk instead of action. But this did not prevent him from being an ardent champion of Indian rights. Like his father, he believed that the object of British rule was to enable India to govern herself. He openly criticised certain aspects of the administration, especially the holding of examinations for the Civil Service under conditions which virtually debarred Indians from competing. What was worse, he warmly supported the Ilbert Bill, which authorised Indian judges to try Europeans. This measure met with furious opposition from the unofficial element, mainly planters and businessmen, in Bengal, and from many officials of the older school, including Henry's own Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson, writes H. G. Rawlinson in the "Spectator.

This was fatal to Henry's official career. Unlike his younger contemporary, Henry Cotton, he failed to ride out the storm. He spent the rest of his service as a district judge in desolate backwaters like Bakarganj, "the dustbin of Bengal", reserved for officers who had incurred official displeasure. He retired unnoticed after thirty-five years' service in January, 1893, with none of the coveted decorations usually bestowed at the end of a long career. Henry and Annette have, however, another and more lasting claim on the gratitude of posterity The former had undertaken, at the request of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the gigantic task of translating from Persian Abul Fazl's "Akbar Nama," a terrific and almost endless undertaking, which occupied the last twenty years of his life. Not to be outdone, Annette sat down to learn not only Persian but Turki when over fifty, and produced invaluable and scholarly versions of the Memoirs of the Emperor Babar, and the history of his son Humayun, typically dedicated to "my husband, who set my feet upon the Persian Way."

In July, 1899, Henry determined to return to India to collect manuscripts necessary for his researches, and to visit the scenes of the life of the great Mogul Emperor. It was a long and arduous journey for a man of sixty-three, especially as communications were not what they are to-day. But he characteristically felt that it would be a sin to rest with his life-work uncompleted. Both were indefatigable. In 1921, at the age of eighty-four, Henry was still busy with index, errata and addenda for the 'Akbar Nama." Annette's translation of the "Babur Nama" was published when she was over eighty. They passed away within a few months of one another in 1929. What makes this a work of surpassing interest is the correspondence. Despite their differences of opinion on religion and politics, usually outspoken, there was never a more devoted couple. When they were apart, a day seldom passed without an exchange of letters on the subjects nearest to their hearts. Everyone will be the better from reading this noble book with its inspiring record.

It was in a small village where people have a great pride in being good neighbours, that a friend of the Balkan-ji-Bari and PUSHPA the other day found everybody very busy. The crowds were thronging round about, and bells were ringing in the nearby temple—was it a big fair?—and every conceivable conveyance was either hired or lent. Yes, 'lent'.

And it went farther than that. "I'm afraid my bicycle is punctured; could you lend me yours, or at least the wheel, or the tube?" asked one neighbour of another. "Certainly", came the reply; "take just whatever you please". Then, turning to the interested visitor, he added, "In this part of the country 'we never let any one down' ".

What a simple, big thing was that! There, down in the village, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to do whatever was helpful to a neighbour and would save him from any disappointment. And to the visitor, whose business it often is to think of what may be good for the world everywhere, it seemed as if a really great thing had been said, and said as a matter of course.

An ordinary thing said and done by the ordinary folk of the world, yet think what a different world it would be if men, as neighbours, as classes, as nations, never let each other down! Think what it would be if the natural desire to be neighbourly, in a way helpful to all, were everywhere to prevail, as it seemed to prevail in that homely countryside!

* * *

If envy, jealousy, suspicion, and dislike were swept away; if putting people into an inferior position were too hateful a thing to be tolerated; if giving a helping hand all round were a pleasure to us all—why, four-fifths of the evil things in life would be charmed away!

It is just because men in groups, and parties, and nations, do not think of their fellows as those who must not be "let down", but rather think of them as men who must be "put down", that we find unrest, unhappiness, and anxiety everywhere.

If more people felt that others, men like ourselves, must not be "let down" there would not be movements bringing want and anxiety to myriads of innocent people because some had their minds fixed on gain for themselves. There would not be wars.

The neighbourly spirit is the winning spirit in the end, the sound national spirit, the one hope of the world, for it is big-hearted enough to embrace all the world, and those who reject it, under any pretence, are enemies of mankind, whether they call themselves politicians, or patriots, or proletariats, or anything else known to the alphabet!

"Ah, I must have them!"

"I feel gratified and happy!"

It has been observed some times that at meetings and on similar occasions we just feel pleasure in combating a war of words. What heavenly gain is derived thereby for the cause which we profess to represent, we perhaps do not know and probably forget to think of. Letting one down becomes the motive, and if we become successful in that, our object seems to have been achieved. This is usually, again, done by those of us who do not actually carry on any practical work. For they know not the difficulties, and this destructive criticism is just an obstruction to the others. In thus obstructing the real workers is their joy—Yes, it is a kind of joy, believe it or not. But the real workers,—they have to suffer in silence, and still carry the cross!

This time, no special pandal or other arrangements have been made for the friends who have come from outside to attend the General Meetings here. It occurred to a Brother to perform a novel experiment, by putting them up as guests of the local Balkan-ji-Bari Workers. The experiment has proved successful, for the 'trouble' has been shared by all—And, well, the ties of friendship seem to be strengthening. Everyone has come close to the other, and therefore, naturally, happiness has increased.

Last the Member's of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Balak Sangh forget, this will remind them that today our important General Meeting is to be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee Room, First Floor, Civil Secretariat, Fort. After the meeting, there will be tea. The Balkan-ji-Bari Worker's must attend these functions without fail.

All can join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. For full particulars and enrolment forms please write to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. Dada will be pleased and happy to hear from you!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 19

Shri Shawak Bhojraj (left), General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, explaining the aims and ideals and the work of this Children's Movement at a distinguished gathering (right) of citizens held recently.

Let us talk it over —

These days every important and not-so-important person tries to run-down the present-day system of education, almost with a missionary's zeal. Few efforts are made to suggest an alternative scheme and those that are made receive scant attention!

Take for instance a recommendation made at the All-India Conference of Social Welfare workers. It was agreed on all hands that in this unexplored field lay immense scope for absorbing the energies of our youth. Hence asuggestion was made to our Universities to introduce degree and diploma courses in Social Sciences. Six months have passed but no Indian university has thought it worthwhile to act upon the suggestion. Recently a start has been made in the Madras Prescidency for training school teachers in social work but I am not aware whether the proposed course has any academic status as such.

It is all very well to condemn from the platform "undue" importance given to a 'degree.' But descending down to realities of life one is found seriously handicpaped for not having a couple of letters at least attached to one's name. That's why thousands of boys and girls come gate-crashing to the colleges every year. Really speaking, the majority of them have no aptitude for the arts or science course; however, as there is no other choice to make, they are compelled to go by the well-beaten track.....

* * *

It would be naive to suggest this as sufficient reason for making social welfare work a specialized branch of study. All these days welfare work was done in our country on purely voluntary and humanitarian basis and as such very few could derive benefit out of it. But we cannot continue in the old haphazard ways because we have now to think of millions in the vilages where there is no sanitation, medical aid, education or facilities for easy contact with the well-developed parts of the country. It is going to be a tremendous job and unless it is properly planned, there can be no hopes of satisfactory results. The trained personnel at command is far too inadequate. Therefore it is all the more necessary to co-ordinate the many-sided activities of welfare work. Otherwise there is bound to be overlapping of work which will mean waste of funds and energy. There's lot of talk about conscripting the student population for carrying out literacy programme. Conscription can be resorted to for welfare work also but that is not a happy solution. Instead this type of work should be made attractive and paying. To this date it is looked upon as a 'pastime of the philanthropically-minded. Welfare work has attained high status as a profession in the advanced countries. It was time we threw open our universities to this benevolent science

The introduction of diploma and degree courses in Social Sciences will provide new branches of studies to the bewildered young men and women and also show them fresh fields for finding employment as Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, Labour Welfare Officers Medical Social Workers, Supervisors in creches and community centres etc. These trained workers will not be haunted by the spectre of unemployment for the simple reason that our Government is launching various schemes of medical relief, literacy, adult education labour welfare and so on

* * *

Here I have something of relevant interest to girls.

The Bhagini Samaj is running a Training Centre for social work where matriculates are eligible for admission irrespective of caste or creed. The course of studies include (a) First Aid and Home Nursing; Nutrition and Dietetics; Mother Craft; Health and Hygiene; (b) Elementary Knowledge of Psychology; Civics; Economics and Administration. (c) Labour Problems and Legislatnon; Social Security Schemes. Lectures in the subjects are given by experts in the lines and experience of practical work is also provided for. The fees of Rs. 30 per term seem moderate for this type of rare and specialized training. The one year spent in this institution may prove well worth it.

New matriculates! here's a fine opportunity to learn and also earn! For the Samaj promises to make every endeavour to find employment for students trained at this centre. For particulars refer at the following address.

Bhagini Samaj,
Maganlal Ghia Bldg.,
Khetwadi Road,
Bombay.

—*Leela*

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She Was A Private Teacher!

By Perin Dhondy

THE woes of a private teacher are as numberless as the stars! Sushila can expatiate on them vehemently—after all, the iron has entered her soul. She was a private teacher for almost three years before she turned to the more hectic profession of journalism.

She was regarded as an institution —not a person—a necessary adjunct, nay, the last relic of the beneful educational system of the day. But more than that she was the solid rock on which were pinned the hopes of almost half a dozen families.

It had just been a matter of an advertisement that had first led her steps up the hard path. "Wanted a 1st class M.A. to coach a boy in the third standard. All subjects. Remuneration moderate. Evening hours preferable".

There was no harm in trying. After all, it might mean a fortune and goodness alone knew, she needed it badly. So she wended her way to the palatial residence at Harkness Road.

She displayed her certificates. She was all atremble. A First-Class B.A. "Good". A Second-Class M.A. The eyebrows of her interlocutor were raised in disapproval. She had to explain patiently—a first in the M.A. with her subject was rather difficult. She felt vaguely uneasy. What could it be? A student for the I.C.S.?

By Hook Or Crook

But no, out came the story. Little Manu had failed in the second standard. His frantic parents, anxious to the point of distraction that a year of his life should not be wasted, had besieged the office of the Principal. After much coaxing he had promised to give him a chance on trial. And that is where Sushila came in. It was up to her to see that by hook or crook he passed in his next examination. The father did not just care for the means. He left that to the discretion of the bewildered teacher. Greek or Latin, Gujarati or English a faint glimmering of knowledge or the much more potent weapon of cramming—all of them were a matter of equal indifference to him. Passing the examination was the final criterion. He left his charge to the tender mercies of Sushila.

Then there were the others. Leila was in the pre-Matric. She needed some extra coaching in general English, Raja a bit of supervision in Mathematics. A few extra minutes along with Manu's tuition would do the needful. After all it was just a case of cramming a few typical essays or a question and answer guide.

Sushila was frankly bewildered. A bit too much was expected of her. However, she waited patiently. The remuneration would perhaps be princely. Her hopes were raised. But the droning voice continued. "We had thought of giving you Rs. 30 for an hour and a half every day. But as you are an M.A. and Mr. Godbole has specially recommended you, we shall pay you Rs. 40. But no more".

The knife was at her throat. Bargaining was out of the question—her interlocutor seemed a pretty determined sort of person. After all—40 Rupees would be a great boon—almost half of what she earned teaching a whole day in a secondary school.

A New Chapter

Six o'clock next evening saw the beginning of a new chapter in Sushila's life. She was treated just as casually as were the numberless servants who kept on coming in and going out of the house. But with this difference—that she was the automatic magic box that was to open out finally and pour out treasures.

Any effort on her part to teach her pupils general knowledge was regarded as a breach of trust. It did not matter who Napoleon was or what the significance of the Mahabaratha was What was really required was that Manu should be able to reproduce the teacher's notes on Akbar in the right order, or the Pythagoras theorem with the lettering changed over The examination was always there, looming in the background—a veritable challenge to her ability

She stood it all—it was none of her business. Besides he was always too tired to protest. She was a paid teacher. However, her cheeks burned with shame to recall that day. The ring of the lady of the House was lost. The entire staff was under suspicion. The teacher was no exception—after all she was the latest addition to the household. Astrologers were consulted on this vital issue—they could suggest nothing better than looking under the window sill of the study room, and behold there it was, shining like stars in the midst of the darkness around Sushila.

She was at an utter loss. How could it find its way there? She looked around her—the quizzical look of her employer was bent on her. How could he think just what he did? It must have been a co-incidence. Did he not trust her? Sushila gulped twice. He did not say anything nor did his wife. Sushila was too precious to lose.

Pay-Day....the 1st of the month—Sushila was breathless with excitement. Her fingers just itched to clutch the money. She had earned it. But no—she was doomed to be disappointed—not that day only but for 15 days to come. After all, her employer had to keep some hold over her—if she decamped her salary would be forfeited.

Red Letter Day

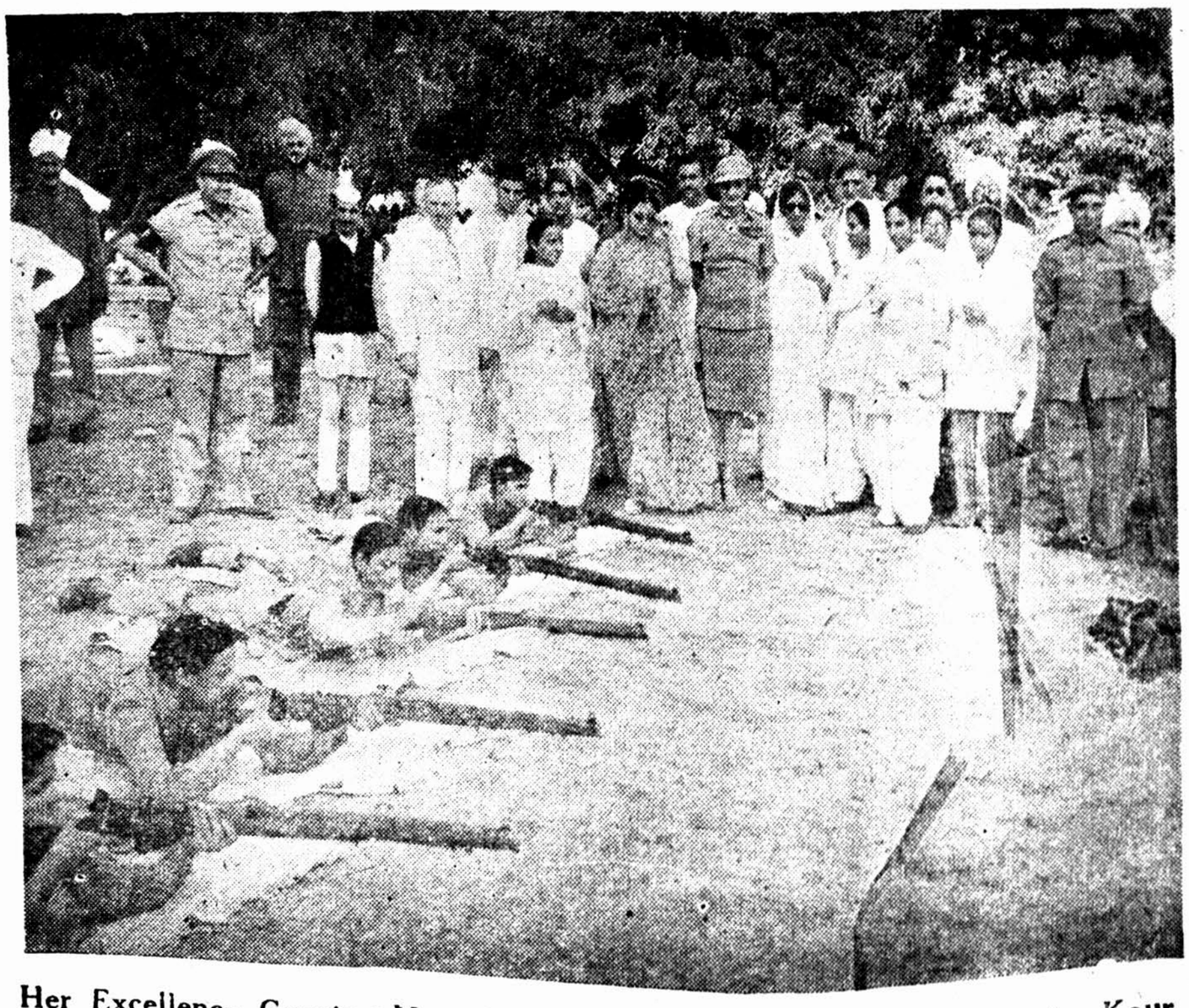
At last, the Red-Letter Day came—Examination Day—an eventful day indeed for the entire family. Manu's fate was trembling in the balance. There could be no rest for anybody least of all for Manu and Sushila. Sunday was a working day par excellence involving almost 7 hours' last minute mugging as it was called. In vain did Sushila protest—little Manu was too exhausted—he could hardly keep his eyes open through sheer fatigue. But no, the family was determined that he should know every word of the last minute questions given by his master.

Manu was dull—he was unprepared for the higher class. All Sushila's best efforts could do absolutely nothing for him. In vain did she try to bring home this fact to the distracted parents. No. The results showed that not Manu but his teacher was at fault. It was she who had blundered. The only way in which she could rectify her blunder would be to go over and have a 'heart to heart' talk with his principal. In vain did Sushila protest that it was against all teaching etiquette.

She dopted a disguise and posed as an interested relative of the child. But the Principal was not interested. All etiquette was thrown to the winds as she was impolitely but firmly shown the door with a warning that she should not set herself up against the judgment of the principal in future.

That was the last she saw of little Manu and the family. She was sacked. However, once she had set her feet on the hard road, she found no difficulty. She had other pupils—not as young as Manu, but ten times more cantankerous and irritable. The craze for learning English was in the air—des-

Continued on page 25



Her Excellency Countess Mountbatten of Burma and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur watch a display by the members of the Women's Defence Corps of Kashmir.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Education approaches art—Recommendations of art Committee—Aims of aesthetic training—Failure of present method.—Art Traditions of Saurashtra—Cinema hits the stage—Art Conference and central body.

The aesthetic impulse, which is inherent in man, requires to be trained in order to ensure his proper development. The beginning of training should be made in childhood. If any system of general education claims to aim at the all-round development of the child, it ought to embrace art within its scope. Art should be co-existent and co-extensive with school education. It should also be placed as an important item on every programme of basic, adult and social education.

Art In Education

The plan of social education, which will be introduced with basic education in the Province of Delhi on July 1, will include folk music, drama, dance, poetry, craftwork, etc; because the Central Government is convinced that social education involving, as it does, the improvement of bodily and mental health, cannot ignore the proper training and refinement of emotions. The success of the aesthetic objective of the plan will depend upon the manner in which art will be exploited

The school is the proper place for making the beginning of the training of the aesthetic impulse. In order to achieve this end, Art should be made an integral part of general education. The Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Bombay to survey the entire field of art education, has gone to the very root of the problem. It has recommended art to be an integral part of general education and a compulsory subject up to the end of the secondary stage.

The aim of art education in primary and secondary schools as defined by the Committee is not so much to produce artists as to produce people who would appreciate art. Obviously the Committee, while defining the aim, was conscious of the misapprehension in certain quarters that it expected to make every child an artist. The period, over which the training in art in primary and secondary schools should extend, covers the age at which the aesthetic impulse is easily amenable to education

Old And New Methods

At present drawing is the form in which art education is imparted in schools. It has had a sufficient trial —for a period of about half a century, and it has been found to be disappointing. Its failure should be judged by the apathy, on the part of educated persons, towards art which is one of the vital interests of life. Art, observes the Committee, has a much wider connotation than drawing which is included in arts, and yet it has remained a closed chapter to those who have, hitherto, emerged from schools. The existing method is a mere excuse. It has no rational basis. It has followed the lines which should have been avoided in childhood.

The new method recommended by the Committee is based upon the principles of the development of aesthetic sensibility, self-expression and the sense of art appreciation. It is likely to revolutionise the orthodox method. The Committee has defined the aims of art education in schools and has also explained the rationale of the technique of touching according to the new method. The course will be divided, in correspondence with the different periods of development, into three stages such as those of child symbolism, pseudo-realism and awakening and realism.

Committee's Recommendations

The aesthetic impulse is natural to children up to the age of about eleven years. The emphasis is, therefore, laid on the development of the creative self-expression— of children's instinctive sense of colour harmony, composition and imaginative creation The training is to be imparted through different media and without tutorial interference or adult imposition The point, which is of great importance in the new method and which marks a distinct advance over the old, is that children are left alone to draw, paint, shape and model things as visualised by them.

The cultivation of aesthetic sensibility logically leads to appreciation of art; and art appreciation is the form which art education is indicated to take in the final standards of the secondary school. It is also recommended to be a compulsory subject for the Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate examinations. Education can cultivate aesthetic sensibility and develop the sense of appreciation of beauty only when it embraces art as one of its essential elements.

The Committee has given, in its report, an outline of the courses of art appreciation and has expressed the view that the treatment of the subject should be simple and suited to the standard of Matriculation. It has proposed, for the benefit of gifted students, the institution of a Preliminary Art Examination in place of the present two grade examinations. It has also suggested the way of training art teachers for the requirements of the new method and has arrived at a satisfactory formula for the division of inspection. The Committee leaves inspection of primary schools to the Educational Department and the rest of the work to the office of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork. The Committtee has, then, consistently suggested the transfer of this office to the art section.

New Set-Up

Apathy to art, crudeness in manners and speech, the lack of the sense of mutual appreciation and some of the glaring anomalies of civic life, which are evident to-day even in the educated class, are manifestations of the undeveloped aesthetic sensibility. Education in art on the lines indicated by the Committee should mark out its recipients by gentleness, grace and appreciation of beauty. Students should, moreover, leave schools with abiding interest especially in Indian art and tradition. The scheme of social education worked out by the Government of the Central Provinces approaches art with the object of preserving and improving upon the cultural heritage of the country. The Government of Bombay should see that greater emphasis is laid on Indian art in the courses of art appreciation.

The Committee has dealt with all the aspects of art education in schools. The new set up as envisaged by it is expected to make the present method of teaching, a thing of the past and to bring art in its true sense in the sphere of education. It goes without saying that the report of the Committee being unanimous, the new method and administrative changes like the division of inspection and the transfer of the office of the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork to the art department were agreed upon by all the members including the two officials—the Inspector of Drawing and Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The Government should, therefore, implement the recommendations even if it has to face opposition from reactionary forces or any vested interests.

Art In Saurashtra

According to a recent announcement, the machinery of the Saurashtra Government is not expected to reach completion before July 15. In the meanwhile, the programme of national reconstruction is getting crowded with items. One wonders why things, which need considertion and foresight in planning, are hastily promised to the people. Cultural contacts, with the descendents of Sau-South some centuries ago, are to be renewed; and the decision is also taken to estaolish an archaeological department.

A music conference was staged at Rajkot. It gave publicity to the Digambar sect of executants There should be no surprise if art of the brand follows in due course and finds a fertile soil in Saurashtra. On the programme of reconstruction, art should be no doubt have a place of prominnce but it should not be treated hastily or in a perfunctory manner. Saurashtra has its own traditions of art, architecture, craft and music, and the same need to be revived and revitalised. No contemporary school should be allowed to suppress any such tradition The popular Government should, first of all, help accredited hereditary architects in securing the work of reconstructing the temple of Somnath—the work which they alone are qualified to do. For the rest of the art programme, it should be in search of the right material and men. It should not allow itslf to be carried away by sentiment or misled by propagandists and publicity-hunters.

Indian rulers under the British regime were great supporters of cricket, tennis and polo. Some of them, however, were patrons of music, and their states are known for their music-gunijan departments. How with the emergence of unions and popular governments, rulers have lost official contact with their state musicians, but the departments of music—the tradition of state-patronage to musicians must be continued. One would like to know whether the Saurashtra Government, which has begun to function with interest in music, art and archaeology, has adopted any policy with regard to the music departments of the states which have come under its authority.

Theatre Movement

Playwrights, dramatists, actors and opera and ballet representative from the world are to meet in Prague from June 28 to July 3. The object of the Conference is to establish an International Theatre Institute on the initiative of U.N.E.S.C.O. The Institute will serve as a link among theatre people everywhere and will assist in the interchange of representative productions and playscripts Mr. J. B. Priestly is the chairman of the provisional executive committee. Some of the new groups in India have already joined the international movement by producing adaptations or actual plays by European dramatists. They should now give a serious thought to the question of the original contribution which their country should make to the theatre—international.

Some theatres have gained prominence in the cultural history of their countries. The Adelphi of London, to quote an instance, is counted as one of the typical British theatres from the point of view of traditions. Bombay had its own theatres, and each of them had its unwritten history. A locality was named as "play house", because a group of theatres was located in it. The Cinema has usurped, one by one, the theatres of Bombay. The last to fall was the Baliwalla Theatre. Now the "play house" should be renamed as the "Film house."

Art Conference

The All-India Art Conference, which will be held in Bombay on June 19 and 20, will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher. An influential reception committee has been formed and preparations are in progress to make the conference a success. In view of the encouraging response received from all over India, artists and representatives of art societies and institutions are expected to attend the conference in a large number.

The stage was set last year at New Delhi for the formation of an independent central organisation of art known as the All-India Association of Fine Arts. The work of giving a concrete shape to this new organisation is proceeding apace. In the meanwhile a discordant note, which was not unexpected, is struck by the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society from New Delhi.

Central Body

It was in the Conference which was invited by this society that the decision to form an independent central organisation was taken; and now the same society is out to declare, 'ultra vires', the decisions which were taken by its own invitees and to which itself was a party. The local society of New Delhi, undaunted by the defeat sustained by it in the Conference which was convened by itself, seems to be still cherishing the ambition of acquiring the All-India leadership in art although it knows that the same is a wild-goose chase.

The new organisation is likely to engage the special attention of the Conference; and its Conference should proceed with the programme undistracted by any discordant or dissentient note. An independent central body like the All-India Association of Fine Arts is an urgent necessity of the country. It, therefore, deserves to be acknowledged as such by every art society which has no ambition to tak its place. The Conference should focus its attention on the need of creating country-wide interest in the central body.

Recrowning Of India

Artist: Rasiklal D. Raval

She Was A Private Teacher!

Continued from page 24

pite all talks of a common Indian language there were still many old ladies doing social work, who were looked down upon by their co-workers because they could not understand the foreign language. They were determined to show what they could do.

Kill Or Cure!

They were a headache to the bewildered teacher. They expected the "cure" to be guaranteed within the short space of six months. It had to be just a case of "kill or cure". Broken appointments that had to be "filled up" by an extra number of tuitions, a number of distractions, bullying and sound lessons for the teacher on social decorum soon became the order of the day—so did a few grammar books and idioms that the pupil insisted on learning before she knew even the rudiments of construction. And always in the background was the husband. sceptical about his wife's progress, wondering if he had not spent too much on what seemed to him a useless idea of his wife's.

And so the merry go-round of insecurity went on for almost four years—four hours every evening after a day's hard work at the school--net result from tuitions Rs. 150. Sushila could not bear any more. She revolted. She dared Dame Fortune to do its worst. The final result—she was a happier woman, no longer tied to the wheel of the so-called educationists of the land,—the upper thousand without any eminence.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Special Correspondent*

British Experts Cast

COVETOUS EYES ON PAKISTAN RESOURCES

NEW DELHI.

The well-known Editor of the "New Statesman and Nation", Mr. Kingsley Martin, recently explained editorially why every Britisher was pro-Muslim. In the light of his observations, the views of some of the Britishers who served United India on the future of Pakistan will be read with interest.

Trade Balance

Wavell's Supply Member, Sir Arthur Waugh, says:-

"At first sight Pakistan looks like an economic impossibility. On a long-term view, however, and given political stability, Pakistan has elements of strength which her larger neighbour lacks. Normally, she can feed herself and have a surplus of perhaps half a million tons. There is less pressure on the soil in the West Punjab, where 80 per cent of the cultivators are peasant proprietors with larger holdings and more lightly assessed than is the case in India. Consider, too, the character of that peasantry, its vigour and manliness. West Pakistan produces one-third of the subcontinent's raw cotton; good cotton at that; East Pakistan produces three-fourths of the subcontinent's jute, or the bulk of the world's supply. Pakistan has oil in the north-west at Attock and near by in Jayo Inair, successfully prospected in 1944. There may well be further oil in this area, in Baluchistan, Sind and the northeast. Part of her railway system already runs on fuel oil, and Karachi is the natural port for shipments from the Persian gulf. Karachi is also the natural airport junction between East and West. Pakistan's Commerce Minister has announced the intention to develop Chittagong into a port handling two million tons of shipping. Quite apart from planning, circumstances may force the development of Chittagong as a seaport if silting in the Hoogli should diminish the importance of Calcutta as it may.

"From its exportable surplus of jute, grain, and cotton needed by the sister Dominion, and of the wool, leather and hides demanded by the West, Pakistan should have a favourable trade balance, as her industries Minister recently emphasised. He outlined at the same time Pakistan's development plans, including a ten-year target for the establishment of jute mills, a five-year target for textile mills and immediate investigations of hydro-electric power sites in the Himalayas of West Pakistan and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

"Not only ideologically but in practice there is, and should be, less cause for social discontents than in India. So far organised industry is in its infancy and there are few rich men.

"It is inherent in Pakistan's position that she should look abroad for capital equipment and assistance to start her industries.

"A well-known British firm has entered into a £4,000,000 contract to build shipyards in Karachi to turn out ships of ten to fifteen thousand tonnage. The project has the approval of the Pakistan Government and is said to be financed by Hyderabad. The past few months have provided considerable other evidence of eagerness to press on both long-term and short-term projects with overseas help."

Britain's Chance

United India's Finance Member, Sir Archibald Rowlands, says:—

"In the long-term Pakistan would embark on a policy of industrialisation. It would set up its own cotton mills At the moment it produced a third of the cotton of India, but only had about one-sixth of the cotton mills. The world was short of textiles and additional cotton mills in Pakistan would increase the supply to both the Indian market and the export market. Pakistan would develop its own natural resources. In Sind there were two large schemes which would be advanced by partition which would bring six million acres under cultivation, and any one who had been to the Sind Barrage would recognise what would happen under an irrigation scheme on the desert of Sind. The crops which could be grown there had to be seen to be believed, so that in the long term partition would not, in cases such as this, be detrimental to the subcontinent of India."

He had been asked on more than one occasion if Pakistan was viable, and he had replied: 'If you mean by viable, can they go on living as they are now? the answer is "Yes", undoubtedly: can they progress industrially? again I say "Yes". They are more than self-sufficient in the primary requirements of life and should have a favourable balance of trade with the outside world. What better basis of viability do you want than that? "There was under-population in some places, particularly in Sind; the peasant could not cultivate all the land he had. If the two Dominions were to get the best out of partition they would have to compose their differences. While Pakistan would not be content to be merely the supplies of raw materials for the Union of India, the fact remained that they were each other's best markets. Any policy of customs barriers would be suicidal, and he believed that when the present bitterness and passions had died down—he did not want to under-estimate them—there would be a recognition that it would be fatal to both to try to live on a basis of hostility. No one wanted 2,500 miles of customs barriers with all it would entail.

Aided Defence

In conclusion, Sir Archibald said that he was very optimistic about the future of Pakistan, it would, of course, need a great deal of help and it would welcome that help from this country.'

Sir Percival Griffiths, lately a Member of the I.C.S. says:—

"My conclusion quite definitely is that Pakistan is viable economically. I see no reason why a great agricultural country rich in raw materials with a satisfactory foreign exchange position should not be viable. I am satisfied that both India and Pakistan if they follow wise economic policies, can be economically sound. I wish I could give a more definite answer to the acute question as to whether India and Pakistan will be prepared to work together. If they are prepared to do so, their progress will be equally rapid, if not, the progress of both will be slow, but I am not prepared to say whether I think there will be collaboration or not. The signs at present are against it, but India is a strange country; emotional forces suddenly grow up and work quite unexpectedly for good as well as evil. At present all the signs are that the two Dominions are set for economic separatism. If that proves to be so, their economic progress will be slow, but in spite of that I think they are both economically viable.

"Thirdly, will they be able to defend themselves? Here everything depends on their coming together in some kind of joint defence arrangements, at any rate on the North-West Frontier. I do not think either of the two Dominions would be able to defend the frontier without assistance, firstly from each other and secondly from this country. As far as this country is concerned, we shall be prepared to what we can, but some kind of agreement between India and Pakistan is essential; that will depend largely on the settlement of the Kashmir question. It is not worth-while guessing whether there will be a settlement or not: that matter is in the hands of the United Nations Organization, and in a few weeks we shall know the position. All else depends ultimately on an agreement with regard to the Kashmir issue. If India and Pakistan can settle that issue, some kind of defence agreement will follow, but if that does not happen their defence position will be fraught with constant danger and it may be only a question of time before they find that the North-West Frontier has crumbled upon them."

Delhi's Electricity

A Rs. one crore plan to overhaul the entire electric system in Delhi within five years has been prepared by the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority. The project work in this connexion is nearly complete.

Mr. A. L. Sahgar, Chairman of the Central Electric Power Authority, in an interview said the present plant which was bought by the Delhi Electric Supply Company about 30 years ago had outlived its utility. The latter company, whose licence expired in February 1947 had put up its distribution system to last 20 to 30 years. That period, he said, was now over with the result that the whole system must be re-designed and reinforced. The present plant was of 20,000 kilowatts and the load on the power-house was tremendous.

Mr. Sahgal stated that urgent measures were being taken by the company to improve the supply position. The seniormost officials of the company had been to important cities of India in search of material required. He said that a power plant costing Rs. 4 lakhs and with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts had been ordered from America and was expected to be delivered by June 1949. They had also placed orders for two power plants of 10,000 kilowatts each which were expected to be in commission by September 1950.

The Electric Company chief said that a diesel oil plant which they had taken on loan from the Government, with a capacity of 2,500 kilowatts was being installed in the power-house, and by August this year their present load was expected to reach 23,000 kilowatts, which was just beyond safe generating capacity.

Mr. Sahgal disclosed that at a meeting in the office of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power on April 30, at which, besides the Electrical Commissioner, the representatives of the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority and the local Government were present, it was decided that no further industrial loads should be given in Delhi. It was decided to reserve 100 kilowatts for house lighting purposes and connexions could be given only in those cases where it was an absolute necessity. The electric generating capacity was also reviewed and it was agreed that the load was too near the safe generating capacity to permit of any further risks.

Referring to the applications received in the office of the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority, Mr. Sahgal said that all applications were forwarded to the Power Electric Board instituted by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi which was the final authority to sanction connexions. He revealed that 1,500 applications sanctioned by the Board had not yet been given connexions owing to shortage of material.

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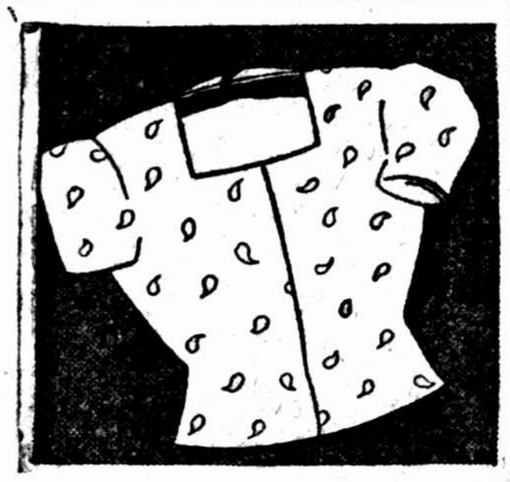

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Patter

"Palsalerin"

By Asude

Yes, you have got it in one. It IS a new drug coming. Leastways, it should. It is one of those labour-saving drugs, as you will see when it comes out.

All this is, of course, as clear as mud to you. That is because I am writing from the capital of Switzerland, — our Switzerland, just christened "Himachal Pradesh." This is Simla speaking, — with the temperature at 103 in the shade. Oh yes, one can have fun and games with the thermometer showing 103. We Delhiwallahs do not wilt at 103.

"But what is all this talk of 103 in Simla?" Sez you, — yes? The meter men, — short for meteriologists, of course, — swear that the mercury in Simla has not gone over 80 yet. Yes, yes, I know all that. But who said, I was talking of the mercury in Simla? What is the Simla mercury to me or me to the Simla mercury? I am talking of my own mercury, the mercury in the little glass thing I brought with me from Delhi, my own thermometer. It is showing 103 as I write, — in the shade, — that is under the tongue. MY tongue.

Then why write? Why not rest and let it blow over? Rest, forsooth! The clown has no rest. The clown must cluck or the clown will die.)

It is a marvellous life, enjoying all the fun of a famous hill-station in a sick-bed. It is given only to the elect to have this new slant on a worn-out theme.

I never knew why, but sickness somehow always brings in a talk of "Doctors." It started in this flat six days ago when the temperature had just touched 102. But I was not having any so long as I could hold out. For I have had doctors before, — and several of the tribe flashed past the grand stand as I lay and drowsed.

There was that man in Monghyr, for instance, who would open operations with a startling demand for my liver. Yes, my liver. O. Henry made a gag of it in one of his burlesques without dreaming that it could actually happen in life. It did, — in my life.

As soon as this man would reach my bedside, he would grip me by the wrists, with a show of feeling my pulse, and then bark out: "And Now, Take out your Liver, will you, and let's have a look at it?" I knew, — the whole town knew, —that he meant the "tongue" But he never said it. Always, he asked for the "liver."

But, as I said, I knew it and the whole town knew it. "Liver" stood for the "tongue", and we took out our tongues and showed them to the doctor. But supposing I call a doctor here, and he wants me to show him my spleen, or my appendix, or something, what do I do? I have been 10 days here and all the time in bed. What do I know about the medical argot of Simla?

Then there was that gregarious Galen of Gya. (Alliteration accidental). You have probably met Doctors in a hurry in your time: busy bullies who bounce up to your bed, tap you here and there, give a dig or two in the ribs, snap out a word or two, dash off a few caterpillar's legs on a sheet of paper, and dash out again like a hurricane. There's that type.

My Gya artist worked exactly in the opposite direction. The words 'Haste', 'Hurry' and 'Worry' had been inadvertently dropped out by the printers in his edition of the Concise Oxford, and he did not know the meaning of these words. On the other hand, he was always in a state of intoxication. No, not in the sense of your intoxication. Not with Bourbon, Scotch, or Dry Martini.

This man had drunk deep in his youth from the Pyrrhean Spring, — the Spring of Perennial Persiflage. — and he could not hold the stuff like a true Froth-blower. He talked. I mean, he TALKED.

Today, I am sure, he would start off with the price of potatoes in Simla and end up with Palestine. Catholicity would be a pale, poor word to describe the range of his guttural perambulations. The only topic which he avoided was what troubled the patient on the bed. No mere congested larynx or inflated spleen could hold the deluge in the sick-room. I suspect, this man had treated "Tennyson" before the Laureate started on the "Brook."

We all felt better after his visits, that is, about thirty-six hours after. In the meantime, the prescription had to be brought from his house after he had returned there at the end of the day. You see, the question of any such thing as a "prescription" never arose so long as he was in the patient's house. The patient dared not mention it. The doctor was a spell-binder.

Now, who knows that one of his rivals at the "Spring" is not practising here,—practising his Art? It would not have mattered if we had known Simla well. But none in my party does. Whom am I to send for collecting the prescription from his house. We don't know our way about yet.

So I held out for six days. But I coudn't, on the seventh day, when the mercury went one peg higher still. So, they brought a gentleman in, I have to say, a perfect gentleman without a trace of a passion for other men's "liver", — or, other men's ear-drums. After about an hour's overhaul, he wrote out three words on a bit of paper.

I could read only the first three letters of two of the words, and the last four of the third....Pal,.... Sal....,and....erin. But apparently, the chemist could read the entire words for he sent the three items alright, two packets of pill and a bottle of coloured water.

Now, what I want you to note is that nothing was said by anybody as to whether the three were to go en masse, together, or in Indian File. And this is where a little wisp of a cloud no bigger than a man's hand threatens the peace of this nest. For what I say is, why should there not be a merger of the units? "The more we are together, together, together, the merrier shall we be", — or shall we not?

Why not crush all the "Pal"s and the "Erin"s into fine white powder and shove the lot into the Sal phial? And call it Pal-salerin? The other way, I have to sit up nine times for nine doses. I save six with Palsalerin. Besides, it creates a new drug, with a good, handly name, — Palsalerin.

But the other folks in the flat will not see it. You can't, of course, give eyes to people who will not see. But just let me get out of this bed once. You will have your Palsalerin in the windows yet.

Colour Can Act As A Tonic

By Rosemary Archdall

HAVE you noticed that people who wear red are usually cheerful? It is a very happy colour

If you have worn it yourself, you will know how hard it is to feel gloomy when sporting a red blouse or a pair of scarlet shoes. Every time you see your feet twinking beneath you, you want to smile.

Try just for fun, studying the characters of people you know, judged from the angle of the clothes they wear. It is surprising how many people wear their personalities, literally, on their sleeves.

Nearly everyone knows some 'mousey little women.' who dresses from head to foot in fawn. Whether these wearers of insipid clothes are quiet and colourless becauses of the clothes they wear, or whether they wear drab colours because they themselves are dull, is another of those riddles as insoluble as 'Which came first, the egg or the chicken.'

Pepping Up Needed

We have all known a few grey mice too. Grey can be the smartest colour in the world, but badly tailored, or incorrectly worn. it can creep into the soul of the wearer until it too becomes grey.

Can anything be done about these grey and fawn mice? It can, if they would but study themselves in the mirror. The fawn ones would look very different with an expert hair-do, to bring out the hidden lights and unexpected waves.

And they must learn that some 'pepping up' colour is essential to their wardrobe. in the form of bright collars, jerseys, shoes or handbags, as a contrast to the neutral tones of the main garment.

Grey mice need to look to the cut of their clothes, and in the matter. of accessories to consider their age. If the wearer is over forthy, nothing looks smarter than a white blouse with a grey suit. But the effect is ageing on a young person, who should set off grey with colour, pastel or vivid, according to her own colouring.

But all your friends won't be mice. There will probably be a few flamingoes and cocatoos as well. Flamboyantly dressed women are usually rather fun, for all it may make your eyes ache to look at them.

If women haven't learnt, by the time they are twenty not to clash their colours, they never will. They are far too happy-go-lucky, possibly under the influence of too much red in their outfits!

For red 'can' be overdone, and it is a pity to look like an animated pillar box. But touches cannot come amiss, for there is hardly a shade with which it will not combine. It can be worn with black, brown, all shades of blue, white and grey. Whether it should be worn with green very much depends on the wearer's capabilities for carrying it off. The only people who should neved attempt to wear it are those who are already blessed with red hair.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MY BOY FRIEND ALWAYS SAYS THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME
MINE'S TERRIBLY BORING TOO!
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The Dravidians and their snake worship

'DISCOVERY OF INDIA'

After their record breaking success in Calcutta where they were compelled to stage 57 performances in 51 days by insistent public demand, and followed by an equally successful season at New Delhi which was opened by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Mountbattens, the India Renaissance Artists are now back to their headquarters at Borivli.

This ballet was first staged at the Asian Relations Conference at Delhi in April 1947, followed by performances in Bombay. The artists have made use of the interval for embellishing the ballet with newer melodies, dynamic compositions and better treatment of the theme. In the present form the ballet is a distinct improvement on the original, being more polished, slick, and up-to-date. In 128 minutes the artists have successfully given suggestive glimpses of events and personalities that moulded the destinies of this great nation, through the several millenia of her glorious and eventful life

The dances are composed and led by Debendra Shankar and Shanti Bardhan, supported by Prabhat Ganguly, Parvati Kumar, Satyavathi, Sundari and other talented artists, while the musical score is by the well-known, young and talented soloist, Ravi Shankar, supported by his wife Annapurna Devi, Nagen De and other experienced musicians. New grounds have been broken in dance compositions and musical orchestration, and judging from the tremendous success they have had in their recent tours, there seems to be a bright future before the IRA.

A scene from the Ramayan as seen in the Discovery of India.

The Triumph of British diplomacy.

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